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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Turns to Job Insurance

Latins Get Their 'Declaration'

Japan Punishes Its 'Patriots'

Germany Flies Overseas Mail

Russia Sees Communism Win

Cape Codders Tell Big Secret

THE United States turns official attention to the proposal of establishing a job insurance plan in every state. Believed to bear the Administration's indorsement, Senator Robert Wagner of New York will push in Congress a measure he has drawn up with the assistance of Secretary of Labor Perkins. The bill creates an insurance fund by setting up a federal tax on all employers. Exemption would be granted for contributions to approved state unemployment systems. Secretary Perkins says past unemployment insurance methods have smacked of the dole. A technique is needed to supply income to persons laid off through great elemental industrial changes—Industry is asked to pay for the havoc it plays.

¶ Central America's Declaration of Independence, lost for a century, is found in the archives of Guatemala. The precious original, dated Sept. 15, 1821, proclaims Central America's freedom from Spanish rule and calls for a federation of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. After a series of wars, the five states set up independently. The New World's freedom from Spain began in 1821, was fully achieved with the freeing of Cuba in 1898—Independence was won because in 77 years the cry for it couldn't be hushed.

¶ Japan sentences the final group of participants in terroristic attempts to overthrow the government in 1932, when Premier Inukai was slain. The defendants, called "patriots" who thought the foreign policy too lenient, get from three and one-half years to life. This heaviest punishment goes to Kozaburo Tachibana, leader of the "Homeland School," which advocates "direct action," and is more severe than sentences recently given Inukai's actual slayers. Japan begins to change—It is no longer entirely proper to blow up one's neighbor for the country's good.

¶ The United States Department of Commerce undertakes to have roofs in every American city and town painted with its name and directions to nearest airport. Civil works heads will help on this mammoth painting job for the benefit of the expanding air traffic. Of the 16,598 incorporated cities and towns only 2000 now have proper markings. But all this attention to the air pilots' needs is going to set the taxi-drivers to clamoring—They need the help of somebody with enough authority to get a number painted on every front door.

¶ Greece, Turkey, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria do more parleying on a 10-year peace pact for the Balkans. Foreign ministers and diplomats draw up to a round table at Belgrade under increasingly sympathetic conditions. Bulgaria's neighbors are not combining against it and won't ask that it sign a pact to defend or even to approve the status quo while it still hopes for the return of lost territory, but they do want a no-war understanding and Yugoslavia insists on being Bulgaria's good friend—Peace pacts signed in friendship wear well.

¶ Germany inaugurates a regular bi-weekly air mail service to South America, cutting down the ship mail time by two-thirds. Fast planes carry 400 pounds of mail from Stuttgart via Seville and the Azores to Bathurst, Gambia, whence flying boats will cross the south Atlantic to Natal, Brazil. The steamer Westfalen, anchored in mid-Atlantic, acts as a floating base and repair station. This mail service brings Buenos Aires within seven days of Berlin. Big French and Italian planes are tuning up—The German line will have to outfly hot competition.

¶ Moscow's All-Union Communist Party Congress cheers when told that a world revolution and victory for Communism are approaching. D. Z. Manuilsky of the executive committee says many countries are not yet ripe for the overthrow of capitalism, but that mass strikes, peasant revolts and military rebellions show what is coming. "Communists in all countries have learned from Comrade Stalin how to fight and conquer." Says he!—But people who are allowed to read the world's news seem to see Communism outside of Russia tumbling down hill.

¶ Kindly Cape Cod takes a day off to join with Mr. and Mrs. Albert W. Kelley, Cape natives, in celebrating their 70th wedding anniversary. Like all Cape Cod boys of the day, Albert Kelley went to sea on a clipper ship and spent his 15th birthday in Calcutta. Keeping busy he finds to be the secret of a contented life. He quit smoking for 60 minutes as a grand adventure, made the omission 60 days, liked it well enough to extend it to 60 years. Yarmouth, loving its white-haired, pink-cheeked veterans of married happiness, learns their secret—He does the dishes.

Russian-U. S. Trade Backed By Bank Allied to RFC In Roosevelt Credit Plan

Will Share Financial Burden With Private Enterprises and Promote Barter—Other Nations to Come Under Charter's Provisions

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—A bank to finance trade with Russia—and possibly with other countries—is shortly to be set up in the District of Columbia as a subsidiary of the RFC. The development, decided in conferences between President Roosevelt, Mr. Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the RFC, and Mr. William C. Bullitt, Ambassador to Moscow, who acted as intermediary with Mr. Alexander A. Troyanovsky, U. S. S. R. Ambassador, marks the first tangible step in the Administration's aim of channeling an increased foreign trade.

The bank is for the purpose of sharing some of the financing burden with private traders in dealings with Russia. It will extend partial credit to exporters and importers, guarantee bills in a limited way, and spare the general risk when financing is needed by the private dealers. Its function is not limited to the Soviet Union alone, although that is the primary objective.

The institution, under District of Columbia incorporation rather than the notorious Delaware statutes, is to resemble the $400,000,000 governmental Commodity Credit Corporation which is already functioning. Its exact capitalization has not been finally decided upon. But credits will run as long as five years when necessary.

The new bank is to carry out as fully as possible President Roosevelt's aim of a balanced trade. Wherever possible it will encourage direct barter of imports for exports, and Russian trade will be channeled through its hands. It is anticipated, however, that unless the President's plans for a freer foreign trade make much more rapid progress than they have given signs of doing, the bank's chief function will be to finance exports to Russia, and that this side of its ledger will far outweigh the import category.

The bank proposal runs immediately afoul of the chief foreign trade dilemma: How much goods will be accepted in return for American exports, or how much financing must be advanced by the United States itself. It becomes, in the eyes of advocates of self-contained economy, the choice of two evils. Government

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Roosevelt Bans Partisan Politics In Recovery Plan

Tells State Administrators to Hit Any Boss Who Stands in the Way

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—State directors of the National Emergency Council scattered to their homes in all parts of the country today, their ears ringing with four days' lessons on the New Deal climaxed by an admonition from President Roosevelt to be "absolutely hard-boiled" in keeping politics out of the recovery program.

The President told these men, Republicans, Democrats, and irregulars whom he has chosen to direct his program in the states, that politics must be banned "even if you hit the biggest political boss in the United States on the head."

The recovery program, the President emphasized, has "nothing to do with partisan politics. We are not the least bit interested in the partisan side of this picture," he assured the group, as he condemned those individuals "who try to get either personal or political credit out of something that ought not to have either of those factors in the work, in any shape, manner or form." About 90 per cent of the cases where the recovery program has broken down he attributed to such persons.

Meanwhile, on Capitol Hill, Administration forces were fighting down a wave of demands that the $950,000,000 asked by the President for relief and Civil Works be increased by $1,000,000,000. The increasing strength of these demands prevented the passage of the bill by the House yesterday as originally planned and caused House leaders to postpone consideration until Monday, when it will be brought up under suspension of rules which disallows any move to amend, although it will require a two-thirds vote for passage.

Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, added his voice to the pleas for continuation of CWA work today, pointing out that 10,826,000 persons are out of work, according to the federation's estimatee. "To cut this buying power after the fifteenth of February," he declared, "which must be done if Congress does not pass a new appropriation, would strike a severe blow at business recovery."

Canadian Labor Urges More Relief Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Further financial assistance for municipalities for relief works was urged in one of the recommendations presented to the Ontario Government recently by a delegation of the Ontario executive of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. Claiming that present federal, provincial and municipal relief measures are not adequately meeting the unemployment situation, the deputation suggested that public buildings be erected or repaired, with the work started at once.

It was further proposed that regulations should provide for a six-hour work day and five-day week, with no reductions in the aggregate earnings of the workers. Reenactment of a mortgagors and purchasers relief act was also urged, and the Debt Adjustment Act of Manitoba was suggested as a pattern.

Claiming that the administration of the Minimum Wage Act is insufficiently equipped, another recommendation asked the employment of more inspectors to check the tendency on the part of certain employers to side-step the law. The deputation was informed that the Government plans to carry this out. The revision of the Theaters and Cinematographs Act was also forecast, to provide greater safeguard in projection rooms.

Central America Has Rediscovered Noted Declaration

Document of Independence From Spain Found in Guatemala

By the United Press

GUATEMALA CITY, Feb. 3—The original copy of Central America's Declaration of Independence from Spanish rule has been found in the general archives of the Guatemalan Government.

The document, of great historical value to the present Central American republics, had been missing for more than a century and its contents were not generally known. Officials of the various Central American governments had thought that the Declaration of Independence was in a British museum or in the possession of some rich private collector of rare papers.

However, the paper was discovered by Prof. J. Joaquin Pardo, a member of the History and Geography Society of Guatemala, and Señor Pedro Perez Valenzuela, a newspaper man, while searching the dusty archives here in search of material for a book on Central American history. The declaration is written on official paper of Spain and the watermarks prove the authenticity of the document.

The Declaration of Independence proclaimed Central America's freedom from Spanish rule on Sept. 15, 1821, and called for the formation of a federation of Central America or a federal republic of Central America to be composed of the States of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The federation was actually set up but a series of internal wars and the presence of conflicting interests brought about the establishment of the five independent republics which exist to this day.

Photostatic copies of the Declaration of Independence are being made by the Guatemalan Government for distribution to the four other Central American republics for their archives.

The preamble to the declaration cites the widespread desire for independence from Spain and states that the cry "Viva la Independencia" is to be heard in the "streets, plazas, patios, corridors and even in the palace (at Guatemala City) itself."

The declaration provides for the election of a Congress to meet in Guetemala City, the capital of the federation. One deputy was to be elected for each 15,000 inhabitants and African Negroes were to be permitted to vote.

Thirteen leading citizens of Central America signed the Declaration of Independence which directly resulted in the termination of Spanish rule in this part of the New World. It was not until 1898 that the last remnant of Spanish control in the New World was ended by the Spanish-American War for the freedom of Cuba and Puerto Rico.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Benton of Belmont

One more chance for the G. O. P. elephant! Another opportunity for the Republican Party in Massachusetts to enter the lists this fall as a real party and not a hulk captained by apprentices.

The Middlesex Club, organized in 1867, three years after the Republican Party had elected its first President, Abraham Lincoln, is going to remember Lincoln's birthday on Feb. 12, with a big dinner at the Statler.

A Belmont man is at the head of this other of the two big Republican social organizations in this old Bay State. It will be remembered a Belmont man is nominally and vocally the head of the Republican Club of Massachusetts and that this doughty individual with a military title surrendered his club to David I. Walsh when he said he didn't think the Republicans should nominate a candidate for the United States Senate against Mr. Walsh.

¶ ¶ ¶

The Belmont man, who's the president of the sturdy old Middlesex Club, does not, as a Republican, have the word "surrender" in his political or professional dictionary.

Jay R. Benton of Belmont, not so long ago Attorney-General of Massachusetts, is the chief of the Middlesex Club, and as such will be the toastmaster on that Monday night but 10 days away.

¶ ¶ ¶

No White Flag

There'll be no white flag floating over the Statler Feb. 12, my dear friends. We'll vouch for Jay's Republicanism. The keynote he'll strike that night ought to go a long way to bracing up Gasper Griswold Bacon, Lieutenant Governor, whose

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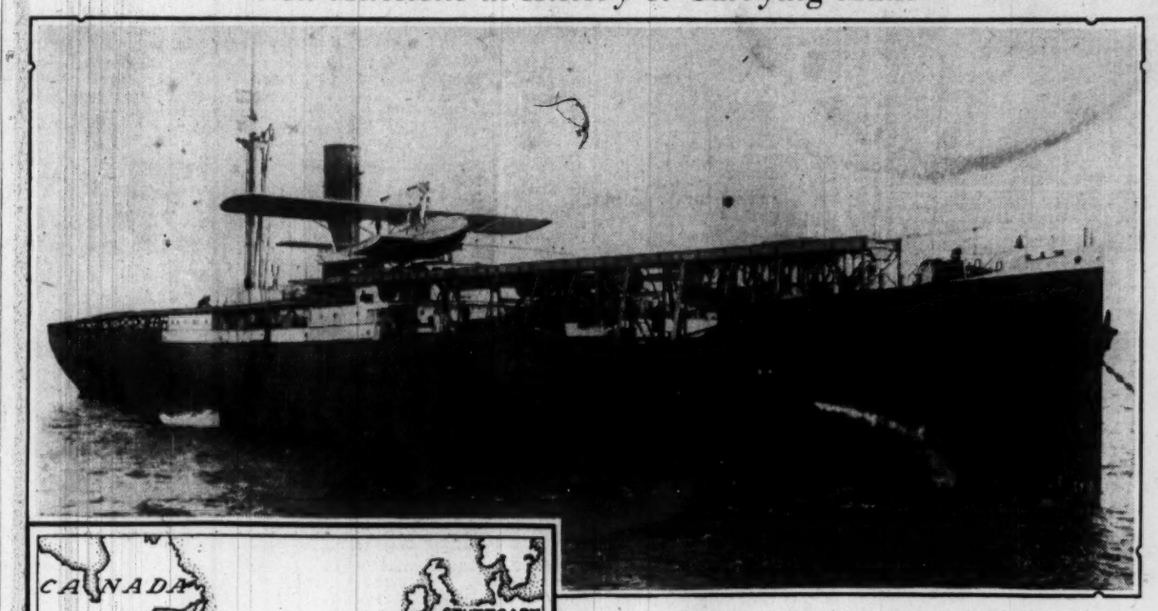
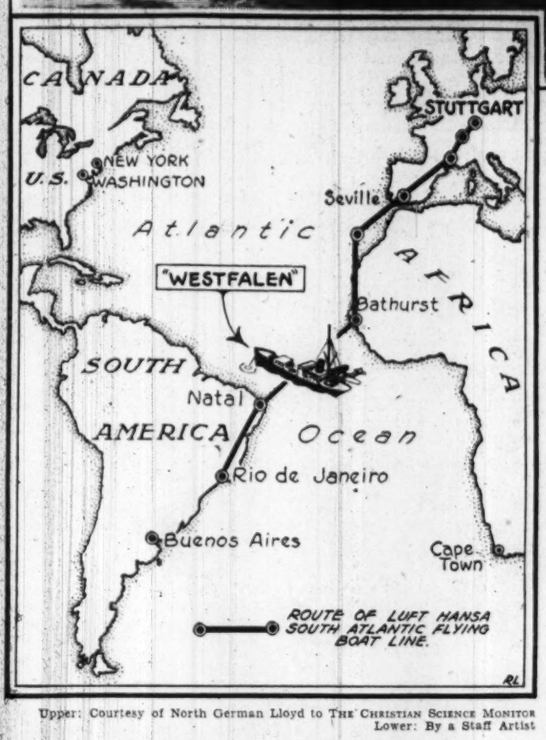
New Milestone in History of Carrying Mails





Upper: Courtesy of North German Lloyd to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Lower: By a Staff Artist

Westfalen Takes Up Its New Job

Upper—Old German Passenger and Freight Steamer Now Acting as Airport in Mid-Ocean. Map Shows Route of Regular German-South American Air-Mail, With the Westfalen Acting as Mid-Way Station Between Africa and the Brazilian Coast.

Other Arrests by Senate Expected in Air Mail Case

MacCracken, Former Commerce Department Aide, Must Show Up Monday—His Republican Friends Call His Acts Foolish

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—With the chief legislative representative of aviation interests in this country, Mr. Assistant Secretary of Commerce, William P. MacCracken Jr., former under arrest to appear before the bar of the Senate on Monday, the inquiry into air-mail subsidy abuses today approached the proportions of Teapot Dome and Wall Street revelations.

Mr. MacCracken's arrest, which may be followed by others, was the result of removal by two air-line officials of subpœnaed documents from his office. Mr. MacCracken, knowing that the documents had been subpœnaed and after governmental agents had been guarding the files and after allegedly pledging his word and that of his law partner that they would not be disturbed, did not prevent Col. L. H. Brittin, president of the Northwest Airways, Inc., and Mr. Gilbert Givens of Transcontinental and Western Air Express from removing certain of the correspondence.

"A Fool Thing"

Colonel Brittin, haled before the Senate committee, testified that he had destroyed the papers "because they were of no importance."

Mr. Givens said he had mailed his papers to New York. Efforts will be made to obtain the documents, and both air line officials may also be charged with contempt of the Senate.

Removal of the papers, in the words of Senator Wallace H. White (R.) of Maine, co-author of the Air Subsidy Act, and strongly sympathetic with the aviation companies' viewpoint, was "a fool thing."

He told Mr. MacCracken: "I've never seen anything so foolish as these clients of yours have done," and with Senator Warren R. Austin, of Vermont, other Republican member of the committee, refused to support Mr. MacCracken's plea of a lawyer's "privilege."

The arrest was ordered on writ by Vice-President Garner without a dissenting voice in the Senate and was carried out last night at the National Press Building by Mr. Chesley W. Jurney, Sergeant-at-Arms, attired in morning clothes, 10-gallon hat and wearing a bright carnation.

Mr. MacCracken called his attorney, Mr. Frank J. Hogan, who was counsel to Mr. Albert B. Fall and Mr. Henry L. Doherty, and the three principals of the little drama arranged by the Senate went into a conversation in the back office. When the affair was over Mr. MacCracken had been arrested, Mr.

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Things Present

Will every parent please read the first letter in the Parent Column on the Progress in Education page? Up to today we had thought that beans were only good to eat. Now we find that they can be used to improve dispositions—if you have two bottles.

Employment insurance is a popular subject these days. The first editorial deals with it exhaustively.

If you are interested in furniture, hangings, etc., study the modern treatment given a Parisian apartment, on the Interior Decoration and Antiques page.

Your friend who is studying German will welcome the opportunity to compare the article and its translation on the Home Forum page.

And Things to Come

Such popularity must be deserved. So Waddles, in strip form, is to adorn the Daily Features page on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Snubs in the new form is appearing Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Monday brings the Children's page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," another Parable of Safed the Sage, a smile-provoking picture in the Monitor Camera Club, and a new feature—Daily Anecdotes.

Communists Cheer World Revolution As Coming Soon

'Lightning Flashes' Seen in Tense Atmosphere Hailed With Joy

MOSCOW, Feb. 3 (AP)—Delegates to the All-Union Communist Party Congress cheered today when the Communist Internationale presented its report that a world revolution and victory for Communism throughout the world was approaching.

The report was delivered to the Congress by Mr. D. Z. Manuilsky, a member of the executive committee of the Communist Internationale. He declared:

"The elements of a revolutionary crisis are growing everywhere although somewhat irregularly.

"The forces of a proletarian revolution are increasing but a great majority of countries are not yet ripe for an immediate revolutionary overthrow of capitalism.

"Meanwhile, however, mass strikes, peasant revolts, and military rebellions are lightning flashes in an electrified atmosphere heralding the coming revolutions.

"Feverish preparations for a new imperialist war by the world bourgeoise, its march towards Fascism, and an open terroristic dictatorship give witness of the inability to rule through 'normal and democratic' methods.

"The Communist parties of the Third International have attained uniformity in their ranks which now cannot be shaken by any other power. Communists in all countries have learned from Comrade Stalin how to fight and conquer.

"Under the banner of Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin we will conquer the whole world."

Mr. Manuilsky called the Communist Parties in China and Germany, the "chief military detachments of the Communist Internationale" and mentioned France, Poland, and Czechoslovakia as among the countries where the Communist forces have grown considerably in the last few years.

The published text of the report does not mention the United States.

Waistlines 'Wabble' With Paris Fashions

PARIS, Feb. 3 (AP)—Waistlines began to wabble with today's showings of 1934 spring fashions.

Although a majority of the frocks clung to natural, easy waists in those heretofore featured, numerous others showed a tendency toward variation. Suit skirts designed with waistlines higher in front and lower in back, with a belt worn below the skirt top were shown.

Silhouette simplicity was stressed by several designers. One new house attracting wide attention among American buyers tossed elaboration to the winds, designing frocks so simple in effect that they were merely frames of the figures and faces. They were fashioned with high draped necklines cupping the front at the throat and slipping lower in the back, three-quarter-length sleeves cupping the elbow and bias skirts with fairly wide hems and natural waists.

Manuscript on Skin 1000 Years Old Exhibited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAHORE—Kitab-ul-Itk, a manuscript written on skin nearly 1000 years ago, was among Indian treasures in an exhibition of antiquities held here recently in connection with the jubilee celebrations of the Punjab University. Some 500 manuscripts were collected from all parts of India, including Indian States and the India Office Library in London.

There were some fine manuscripts in Arabic and Persian, which represented the history of Muslim calligraphy. The Kuran, written by Mustasmy in the thirteenth century, and another of the same type, furnished fine specimens of artistic perfection in decorative art.

Kansas Farmer Gives His Wheat Check to Needy

Returns It to Government Saying He Did Not Sign Up Just for Pay

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—A Kansas farmer who has "done his part" and yet wants to do more was commended today by Mr. Chester C. Davis, agricultural adjustment administrator.

The farmer, Mr. J. H. Hoehn of Wilmore, Kan., returned his wheat adjustment check of $167.43 to the Administration with the request that it be placed in some relief fund. "I didn't sign up for money," he said. "I could use the money nicely, but I believe there are people in the U. S. A. who need it more. I am going to comply with the adjustment plan just the same as if I had used the money."

Mr. Davis had to explain to Mr. Hoehn that the law prevents the Administration from using the wheat checks for any purpose other than payment to cooperating farmers, but suggested that there was nothing to prevent him from giving the money to the local Red Cross the county relief agency or to other charity organizations to help the needy unemployed in his community.

"The check is not a gift of the Government," Mr. Davis wrote. "Wheat farmers have earned their wheat checks. The checks being paid farmers in Kansas and other states repay to them a part of the money they earned, but did not get because they could not, without help from the Government, control their production.

"Directly or indirectly no doubt substantial parts of the wheat benefit payments will go to feed people who are hungry. Perhaps in some instances of such generosity as yours, this will be by direct gift for charitable purposes, but more generally it will result from the stimulation of industry and the increase of employment which come from restoring farmers' purchasing power to its proper place in the national economy."

Balkan Ministers Strive to Assure Decade of Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Feb. 3—Four Balkan Foreign Ministers met here today to discuss a 10-year peace pact. Rushdi Bey of Turkey and Mr. Nicholas Titulesco of Roumania, arrived together yesterday while the Greek Foreign Minister, Gen. D. Maximos, came from Geneva today.

The Bulgarian Minister to Yugoslavia has also just returned from Sofia where he received definite instructions relative to Bulgaria's attitude toward the pact, so in a way this is a consultation of all the Balkan States except Albania regarding ways and methods for consolidating peace.

One of the chief aims of the negotiators is to find a formula which, if it does not enable Bulgaria actually to sign the pact, will not at any rate injure Bulgaria's susceptibilities. It is unthinkable for any responsible Sofia Government to sign a pact obliging Bulgaria to accept, or even defend, the present status quo.

Yugoslavia has recently shown a clear appreciation of the Bulgarian standpoint in this connection. The Belgrade Government considers real friendship with Bulgaria more valuable than a formal paper treaty among other Balkan States, which woud arouse Bulgarian resentment.

Similarly political opposition in Greece is reluctant to provoke Bulgaria and has warned the Athens Government not to draw a trade ring about its neighbor. Roumania is also becoming convinced that it is better not to antagonize Bulgaria irrevocably.

Consequently today's meeting is regarded as a real consultation of statesmen desiring to find a surer way to peace. With Yugoslavia taking the side of Bulgaria, its Slavic sister, Slavs are in a sense paired against non-Slavs in a friendly attempt to stabilize conditions in the Balkans.

Reich Starts 6-Day Service By Air to Rio

Westfalen, Moored in Mid-Ocean, Key to Novel Air Route

Alternates With Graf

Flying Boats to Open Trade Possibilities of Africa and Brazil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STUTTGART, Ger., Feb. 3—The new regular fortnightly air-mail services between Germany and South America began today as a fast commercial plane left here on the first stage via Seville, West Africa and the Westfalen, in mid-ocean, to Rio de Janeiro. The services will alternate with the Zeppelin schedule, making a regular weekly airpost to Brazil.

The Westfalen, an old passenger and freight boat, recently completed alterations for its new function in Las Palmas Harbor, Azores, which allowed the route to be started according to schedule. The 400 pounds of mail, carried by the plane, will be taken via Geneva, Marseilles, Barcelona and Seville, over the Atlantic Ocean via the Canary Islands to Bathurst in British Gambia. From this point the mails will be carried by a Dornier flying-boat to the Westfalen, and then via Natal (in Brazil) to Rio de Janeiro.

Under present conditions, with only day flights, a letter from Berlin will, it is asserted, reach the Brazilian capital in six days. It is hoped to reduce this to five days, at a not far distant date.

For the stretch, Berlin to Seville, the German Lufthansa will use its new express airplanes, Heinkel (He 70) and Junkers (Ju 60). In a recent test flight the distance between Berlin and Madrid was covered in eight hours, which meant a speed of about 300 kilometers an hour.

In addition to the South American service, the Lufthansa will introduce many new important services within Germany and the European continent. Negotiations are now proceeding for three, instead of the present two, daily services between German cities and the important European capitals.

In inland air-traffic, greater speeding-up and new night-flying programs will be introduced.

Twenty-four new Junkers (Ju 52) airplanes, specially built for speed, will come into service during 1934. Not only post, but also passenger services between Germany's big cities will be increased and speeded up. Berlin to Frankfurt-on-the-Main will be covered in 80 minutes, which means a saving of two hours on the present flying time. It will thus be possible for a Berlin business man to leave the capital in the morning, do business in Frankfurt and return home the same evening.

Night flights for post and goods traffic will also be a great feature of 1934. Night-flying will be introduced on the routes Berlin-Munich, and Halle-Leipzig-Nuremberg. Most of Germany's important industrial centers will then be linked up in this way.

Germany stands next to the United States in the length of night-flying routes. The United States has 32,000 kilometers, while Germany has 2314 kilometers with 21 night service airdromes.

Combined rail-air services for goods transport in certain parts—between South Germany and Cologne, and Berlin and East Prussia, are also planned.

M.I.T. Plane to Free Stratosphere Balloons

The weather research airplane of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which for nearly two years has made daily flights over Boston for meteorological observations, left the East Boston Airport this morning for St. Louis. On his arrival at Lambert Field Airport, Lieut. Henry B. Harris, research pilot of the ship, will prepare for a series of high altitude flights over Missouri in connection with Technology's study of weather conditions in the stratosphere by means of sounding balloons.

In this study 40 balloons, which are about four feet in diameter when inflated, will be released at intervals of two hours from Lambert Field Airport. Each balloon will carry specially designed instruments weighing only a few ounces each for automatically recording temperature, humidity, and atmospheric pressure.

The balloons will rise many miles above the earth, probably higher than the recent man-carrying stratosphere balloons, and finally they will expand and burst in the rarefied air of the stratosphere. The instruments will be enclosed in bamboo shock-absorbing frames and the fluttering fragments of the broken balloon are relied upon to break their speed of descent.

Prof. Carl S. Rossby, director of the division of meteorology at Technology, and Louis Harmentas, research associate, left for St. Louis yesterday afternoon with the specially designed meteorographs, one of which will be attached to each balloon. The study will begin as soon as weather conditions are favorable.

Libby Defines Navy Building In Half a Nutshell

Game of Scare in Which Nobody Wins but Shipbuilder, He Says

"We build. They build. We scare them. They scare us. Who profits? The ship builders."

Thus Mr. Frederick J. Libby of the National Council for the Prevention of Wars summed up the situation in regard to the Vinson naval building program, now being rushed through Congress, in his address yesterday at the Twentieth Century Club.

Recalling the Shearer episode of 1927, he pointed out to a large audience, the International Relations Department of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, that a war scare always precedes an attempt to put through naval appropriations.

"The basis for this war scare and naval program," he stated, "is propaganda on the part of the shipbuilders. Here, in Boston, with a navy yard near, you get it as much as anywhere else.

"What will the shipbuilders do to the conference planned, under the London treaty for 1935? Here are contracts amounting to $1,000,000,000 in this country alone, in addition to those awaiting shipbuilders in Great Britain and Japan; contracts dangling before their eyes as prizes for failure of that conference.

"It will be difficult for a conference to succeed where failure is so richly rewarded. You can't have two nations, ecah superior to the other. This race must be stopped in our yards. There is competition in quality as well as in quantity, and it is the former which characterizes the new building program."

Without the Vinson bill, he explained, the United States would equal Great Britain in tonnage, and is building at present, under the regular appropriation bill, 20 naval vessels. In addition to that, he said, a sum of $238,000,000 is being borrowed from the Public Works fund to finance 32 more, making 52 vessels under construction, which, with the 102 provided for by the Vinson program, makes a total of 154, outstripping the other nations which signed the London Treaty and building up to the very last one allowed.

"The Vinson bill," he declared, "is taking advantage of the fact that we seem to have a little more money than the British, although, of course, it will come out of our taxes, by and by. We are going to build that other 17 per cent which Britain cannot afford. Then the dreams of our navy will be realized, and it won't be Britannia that rules the waves' but the United States. If you wish to take pride in that you are welcome, but it points in the opposite direction from world peace. It does not add to our national security. It merely increases suspicion and fear. Already the Japanese are saying it is no use to assemble in 1935."

Great Outdoors Brought Indoors at Boston

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Typical Scene at Sportsmen's and Boat Show

Nova Scotian Guide Ready to Fry Some Fragrant Bacon in the Forest Recesses of Mechanics Building.

Russian-U. S. Trade Promoted

(Continued from Page 1)

subsidy of exports is favored only by exporters themselves; import of goods to take the place of subsidy is opposed by domestic producers.

Thus, preceding the Russian bank announcement by a couple of hours, the NRA lumber code authority announced that it would appeal to President Roosevelt under the Recovery Act if Russian lumber imports flood the American market. The Code Authority had voted yesterday to apply minimum prices already prescribed for domestic oak and ash to imports at Pacific ports of Russian ash and Asiatic hard woods. Same action was expected on Russian pine and pulpwood.

These minimum prices, which are not now met in all cases by domestic producers, were expected to attract imports from Russia. Should they assume sufficient volume, the Code Authority announced it would appeal to President Roosevelt to declare an embargo under the NIRA on Russian imports.

One arm of the New Deal, therefore, seeks to stimulate imports from Russia while another strives to limit them. The underlying contradiction between self-containment and disposal of excess American surpluses was seldom more graphically revealed.

While the formation of an export bank is described as a fairly long step toward the recommendations of Mr. George N. Peek, who resigned from the AAA to study the export situation, and which have never been published, there is a long way yet to go.

The greatest step of all would be for President Roosevelt to come out in the open and request the long-awaited authority to lower tariffs and make reciprocal treaties. There is, however, no indication of the imminence of this request. On the contrary many usually well-informed observers are convinced that in this session, as in the past, the tariff measure will be withheld because of long and violent controversy it might stir up, as well as the chance of ultimate defeat.

The answer to this dilemma, as well as further light on President Roosevelt's methods in carrying out his oft-professed objective of a balanced trade, rest still in the White House Sanhedrin.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244M	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Metropolitan Opera:	Metropolitan Opera	Five o'clock revue;	Pancho and his
5:15	"Die Walkure"	"Die Walkure"	popular program	orchestra
5:30	Monitor Views News	Economics in the	"Jack Armstrong"	Melody Mart
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	New Deal, talk	Spanish Serenade	Local dance music
6:00	Cowboy Band	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news	Meet the Artist
6:15	Irish Minstrels	records; talks	Merry-Go-Round	CBS soloist; orch.
6:30	Reports; sports	News; soloist	Local dance music	Talk, F. W. Wile
6:45	Soloist; organ	Half Hour for	Happy Minstrel	Reports; news
7:00	New England Sports-	Men; J. C. Nugent	Dramatic program	Elder Michaux and
7:15	men's Show program	After Dinner Revue	Script Act	congregation
7:30	"F. O. B. Detroit";	Circus sketch	Dance music	"As I See It"
7:45	speaker; orch.	Events; forecasts	CBS dance music	Local dance music
8:00	"Painter Reporters of	Air Magazine	Forty-five minutes	Local dance music
8:15	the New World," talk	NBC dance music	in Hollywood;	Getting the News
8:30	N. E. Singing Clubs;	International Tid-	talk; orchestra	Organ recital and
8:45	The World in Review	bits; orchestra	"Trade and Mark"	soloists
9:00	Jamboree: popular va-	Ruby Newman and	Philadelphia Orch.	Local dance music
9:15	riety program	his concert en-	Stoopnagle-Budd	Reports; news
9:30	Eddie Duchin and	semble; Emery	Meyer Davis Le	Band concert; In-
9:45	his orchestra	Campbell	Paradis Band	dian legend
10:00	News flashes	Saturday Night	Program from and	Hughie Connor
10:15	Reports; sport review	Dancing Party;	to Little America	and his orchestra
10:30	WLS Barp Dance pro-	Rolfe Orchestra;	Camera Man talk	Dedication of Col-
10:45	gram from Chicago;	Robert Ripley	Reports; news	umbia Radio
11:00	soloists; folk dance	Forecasts; news	Jack Fisher and	Playhouse: solo-
11:15	music	NBC dance music	his orchestra	ists; speakers;
11:30	Paul Whiteman and	"One Man's Fam-	Ted Hanson and	choruses; orches-
11:45	his orchestra	ily," sketch	his orchestra	tras; pianos

Sunday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
10:45	Samovar Serenade	Morning Worship,	Service of The	Morning service
11:00	Morning Musicale,	Old South Church	Mother Church,	from Tremont
11:15	string quartet	in Boston; ser-	The First Church	Temple Baptist
11:30	Radio Nimble Wits	mon by the Rev.	of Christ, Scien-	Church; sermon,
11:45	Organ recital and	Russell Henry	tist, in Boston	the Rev. Brougher
12:00	studio reports	Stafford, D.D.	Mormon choir and	Symphonic Album.
12:15	Baby Rose Marie	Home Circle	organ recital	String orchestra
12:30	Radio City Concert;	University of Chi-	Tito Guizar, songs	and soloists
12:45	symphony orchestra;	cago Round Table	Madison Ensemble	Polish music
1:00	vocal soloists and	his orchestra	Religious period	Columbia Church
1:15	mixed chorus	Morey Pearl and	with speakers,	of the Air
1:30	Youth Conference, Dr.	Dale Carnegie's	soloists and or-	Italian Serenaders,
1:45	Daniel Poling	facts program	ganist	from New York
2:00	Bax-X Days and	Gene Arnold and	Helen Morgan;	Italian Melodies;
2:15	Nights, sketch	the Commodores	chorus; orchestra	accordion; solos
2:30	Ohman and Arden;	Elizabeth Lennox	Abe Lyman's Or.;	Organ recital and
2:45	vocal soloists	Gems of Melody	soloists; trio	soloist
3:00	Soloists; orchestra	Wayne King and	Talk, Bob Donahue	New York Philhar-
3:15	Irene Rich, talk	his orchestra	Dance music	monic - Symphony
3:30	Jan Garber and his	Triolians; soloist;	Organ recital	Orchestra, Arturo
3:45	orchestra	trio; orchestra	Tenor soloist	Toscanini, con-
4:00	Terhune dog story	Marshall Day	The Rev. Charles	ductor; Lawrence
4:15	Studio speakers	Vee and Johnnie	E. Coughlin, ad-	Gilman, critic
4:30	Pageant, dramatic	Sentinels; chorus,	dress from De-	and program
4:45	sketch	soloist; orchestra	troit, Mich.	commentator
5:00	Dr. Harry Emerson	Dream Drama	Ted Hanson and	Roses and Drums,
5:15	Fosdick; music	Science sketch	his orchestra	Civil War drama
5:30	Grand Hotel; dra-	Talking Picture	Twilight Reveries	Sanderson and
5:45	matic sketch	Time, sketch	Reports; news	Crumit; orch.
6:00	Richard Bonelli;	Religious period	Chorus and orch.,	Local dance music
6:15	concert orchestra,	from New York	Boston Opera Co.	Studio recital
6:30	Artur Rodzinski,	Salute program	Local dance music	Time and news
6:45	guest conductor	Popular vocal	Show Revue	CBS soloist; orch.
7:00	Ted Weems and his	Merry-Go-Round	Ethel Waters and	Evening service
7:15	orchestra	Voice and piano	Denny Orchestra	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Joe Penner and	Garden talk and	Popular vocal	ple Baptist
7:45	Nelson Orchestra	news flashes	Rin Tin Tin	Church: sermon;
8:00	Eddie Cantor; Rubi-	Ruby Newman and	Soloists and Nat	male quartet;
8:15	noff and his or-	orchestra with	Shilkret's Orch.	choir; organ
8:30	chestra; James Wal-	Del Castillo and	Marion Talley;	Local dance music
8:45	lington, announcer	vocal sextet	Waring Orch.	Dramatic sketch
9:00	Will Rogers; Rev-	Rakov Orchestra	Nino Martini;	Beethoven Founda-
9:15	elers; orchestra	and soloists	Froman; glee	tion; recital
9:30	Walter Winchell	American Album	club; orchestra;	"Music Room"
9:45	"Trade and Mark"	of Familiar Music	Ted Husing	Reports; news
10:00	Reports; organ	Jack Benny and	Phil Harris and	Angelo Patri's
10:15	Talk, Bill Williams	Black Orchestra	his orchestra	Child Drama
10:30	Joe and Bateese	Kaufman and Con-	Readings; organ	Conclave of Na-
10:45	News flashes	nelly; orchestra	Reports; news	tions—Roumania

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:15 WEEI, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
11:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:30 WNAC, School of the Air: Life of Samuel F. B. Morse.
2:30 WAAB, "Classical Album," program of recordings.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review; guest speakers; orchestra.
3:30 WNAC, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
4:15 WBZ, Library of Congress Musicale; Budapest String Quartet.
4:30 WNAC, Experimental program from Buenos Aires, Argentina.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
6:15 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William Stannard, conductor.

Dinner and After

8:30 WBZ, Cyrena Van Gordon, contralto; Walter Golde, pianist.
8:30 WEEI, Lawrence Tibbett, baritone; William Daly's Orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Studio Orchestra, Sylvan Levin, conductor.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels; interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; soloist.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Durrell String Quartet; Martha Baird, pianist.
10:30 WEEI, National Forum: "Unemployment Insurance," Senator Robert Wagner, New York.

Annual Reports Made Clearer for Readers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, Conn., Feb. 3—Better relations with customers are sought by Connecticut Power Company through a new 15-page "Customers' Report" just sent to all consumers.

This report interprets the regular annual report to stockholders in simple language understandable without special knowledge of public utilities. It discusses earnings, average rates, effect of increased use of electricity on price, merchandising policies, taxation and governmental competition. The attempt is made to clear away misconceptions of utility enterprises.

Special invitation is extended to customers to inquire at any time into how the company meets its problems, the removal of grievances, information about the system, and the common interests of stockholders, employees and customers in its success and trend of future rates. The influence of the customer as a voter in taxation control is also stressed.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued cold with temperture near zero tonight; Sunday fair, with slowly rising temperature; moderate northwest to north winds.

Vermont: Fair tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness and warmer; probably snow in north portion.

All the rest of New England: Fair, continued cold tonight; Sunday fair with rising temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northerly winds tonight, becoming gentle variable Sunday; fair weather tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	4	26	New Orleans	50	68
Bermuda	62	68	New York	4	26
Chicago	20	32	Norfolk	28	40
Denver	46	74	Philadelphia	10	26
Helena, Mont.	36	62	St. Louis	32	56
Jacksonville	44	60	St. Paul	28	32
Kansas City	40	60	San Francisco	50	52
Los Angeles	50	64	Washington	14	38
Miami	48	66			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Feb. 3.
B—Maximum Feb. 2.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 1:33 p. m., Sunday 1:57 a. m.
Height of tides 9.3 feet, 9.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:29 p. m.

Boston Wears Woodsy Garb In Honor of Sportsmen's Show

Splash of Brooks Heard in Sylvan Setting of Mechanics Building—Two Canadian 'Mounties' Add Color to Streets

New England shrank to the size of a city block today and squeezed into Mechanics Building for the annual Sportmen's Show.

States reduced to a few hundred square feet . . . one Huron posing for a whole tribe of Indians . . . a lake jammed with trout such as the "long arms" like to talk about . . . brooks that splash and leap with the unconfined joy of the out-of-doors . . . a veritable Noah's Ark with a bit of everything from New England's vacation land.

This accounts for a lot of queer sights seen along Huntington Avenue lately. Passersby blinked this morning at a man heading downtown with a "fishin' rod" slung over his shoulder. At first they had thought he was going to pull some "whoppers" out of the frog pond on the Common.

Then came the stealthy tread of stoical Indians carrying their tepees and camping materials.

And the sight of two scarlet-coated, heavily-booted members of Canada's famed Northwest Mounted Police decked out in spurs and broad Stetson hats set Huntingtonites wondering if the crime wave had inspired a far-flung demand for more adequate police reinforcements.

Smell of the Campfire

Through the doors of Mechanics Building came the pitchy scent of freshly cut logs and the smell of the campfire—a hint that the great out-of-doors had been captured for public exhibition.

Outside . . . it was winter. Inside . . . was verdant summer. Outside . . . the buzz of traffic flooded the avenue. The quiet of the forest was within. Two worlds separated by a bit of plaster and wallboard.

Wolves, bears, skunks, monkeys, porcupines, raccoons, alligators, turtles, goats, badgers, wildcats, woodchucks, owls, hawks, rabbits, foxes, cranes, pheasants, quail, snakes.

Geese . . . snow geese, pink-footed geese, Canadian geese, blue geese, white-fronted geese and just geese. Ducks . . . wood ducks, mandarin ducks, canvasback ducks and just ducks. Jane . . . the cow moose now as familiar to Mechanics Building as to the stalwart pines of Maine. Fish . . . angel fish, jewel fish, buffalo fish, fish that cost $75 a pair, the Symphysodon Discus, alias the Pompadour Fish, alias the fish with a college education. Fish that carry young in their mouths, fighting fish from Siam and fish that build nests and raise whole families during the show.

Aquarium Society Contest

The show is the occasion of the Fourth Annual Prize Contest of the Boston Aquarium Society. More than 100 species of tropical fish are exhibited in veritable under-water gardens. Ribbons and various prizes will be awarded next week.

Out of the picturesque Lake St. John region of Quebec Province comes a Huron Indian. He will build one of his famous birch-bark speed canoes during the show. In his own neck of the woods this Indian is famous in the art that was handed down by his ancestors through hundreds of years. Up in the woods of Quebec time moves slowly. They still can build canoes as they did 100 years ago. And never having been out of the woods before, the Huron insisted on taking his camping equipment along. Every night he "camps" at one of Boston's big hotels.

New Brunswick, Canada, tried heroically to jam all its hints of vacation possibilities within 4000 square feet of floor space. Those who have never seen a New Brunswick landscape need not go there to know what it is like. But having seen the hillside reproduction at the show with its forests of evergreens dotted with cabins, probably more will want to glimpse the real thing.

Canadian Provinces Compete

This Canadian province is 100 per cent awake in advertising its wares. Moving pictures, a corps of 20 guides and a lively fish exhibition complete the display.

Competing with New Brunswick along the lines of beauty and tourist attractions are the neighboring provinces, Quebec and Nova Scotia.

Vermont sends Chief Warden E. A. Birchard and a corps of assistants to tell the story of the Green Mountain State. The displays leave impressions of great lakes and streams abundantly stocked to lure the fishermen and woodlands abounding in animal and bird life to attract the camera man and hiker.

Maine's exhibit shows a woodsman's lodge between two big lakes with live beavers temporarily housed in this natural setting.

Other points of interest are an elaborate display by the United States Bureau of Biological Survey, a model rifle range, an Indian Village, a yacht exhibit, motorboats and engines. Woodchopping and canoe tilting contests will be staged throughout the show.

Doors will be open from 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. through next Saturday.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

(Continued from Page 1)

eyes are fixed wistfully on the Republican nomination for Governor.

Gaspar didn't challenge very vigorously that intrepid surrenderer Major Judson Hannigan of Belmont, when the Major pulled up the white flag over his Republican Club for Dave Walsh's unopposed return to the Senate. No, Gaspar hardly let go a gasp.

♪ ♪ ♪

A Moses Is Needed

Then, and it must thrill us all during this weak-kneed spell the old Elephant has contracted, to know that George Higgins Moses, lately retired—involuntarily—Republican United States Senator from New Hampshire, is to be the Middlesex Club's headliner.

♪ ♪ ♪

Fifteen to 18 years ago, we think it was, that George Moses was on the same oratorical bill of fare for the Middlesex Club with the late Henry Cabot Lodge.

This was at the Hotel Somerset. The faithful were all there and there wasn't a faltering note struck that night, I tell you.

It's naughty to bet but perhaps not so bad to wager. So here's doughnuts to vanilla wafers that George Higgins Moses doesn't propose letting Dave Walsh, or any other Democrat, get away with a United States Senatorship or even a constablate, that night or any other night.

♪ ♪ ♪

It's possible George might even hint about that political faux pas that the politically late Major Hannigan made. It woud be mightily like him.

This Moses, of the famous "Sons of the Wild Jackass" speech, will have a splendid opportunity to sound the real charge for the Republicans here this fall.

♪ ♪ ♪

Their Opportunity

Mr. Bacon, Melvin M. Johnson, high at the bar and in his party's councils; Mr. Speaker Leverett Saltonstall; Mr. Attorney-General Joseph E. Warner; former State Treasurer John W. Haigis of Greenfield and a candidate for Gaspar's present place and Brig.-Gen. Daniel Needham, Commissioner of Public Safety in Massachusetts, have other places on the team that Monday night.

♪ ♪ ♪

By the way, these men have more than a passable opportunity right now to get after the Democrats. Things are not going so smoothly in that once happy family on Beacon Hill and in the Governor's offices.

Francis X. Hurley's criticism of Secretary Robert Bradford in connection with the Norfolk affair isn't resting so well.

The State Auditor, who wants to be Democratic candidate for Governor if Joseph B. Ely can't be pried from his refusal to run, didn't help his political fences by his onslaught on Mr. Bradford, not by a long shot.

♪ ♪ ♪

Wants New Bridge

Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield is preparing his arguments for the conference he plans to hold with Joseph W. Bartlett, chairman of the State Emergency Finance Board, Monday night, when the Mayor will ask for $650,000 from Public Works emergency funds of the Federal Government, to replace the badly-damaged Northern Avenue Bridge.

It would take over $50,000 to make repairs on the structure. Mr. Mansfield thinks the repairs would not be satisfactory and he wants to get federal aid now and a first-class bridge as a result.

R. J.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

TED SHAWN DANCERS (Repertory). Last performance tonight at 8:20.

"10-MINUTE ALIBI" (Plymouth). The American Theater Society's sixth play this season—a thrilling mystery. 8:30.

"RICHARD OF BORDEAUX" (Colonial). Dennis King in English drama. 8:30.

Movies

KEITH'S — Wheeler and Woolsey in new comedy, "Hips, Hips, Hooray." Cast also includes Ruth Etting, Dorothy Lee and Thelma Todd. Also "March of the Years" and Haydn's organ solo. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — "Four Frightened People," with Mary Boland, Herbert Marshall and Claudette Colbert. Reviewed yesterday. Paramount at 9:41 a. m., 12:24, 3:07, 5:50, 8:33. Fenway at 1, 3:38, 6:16, 8:54.

METROPOLITAN — Lew Leslie's "Blackbirds of 1934," revue. Sevitzky's orchestra plays "Impressions of Marches Around the World." Screen feature, "Fashions of 1934." Revue at 1:03, 3:53, 7:01, 9:51.

UPTOWN—"Little Women." The famous screen version of Louisa M. Alcott's book. Also "My Lips Betray," with John Boles, Lilian Harvey and El Brendel. 2:33, 6:01, 9:29.

MAJESTIC — "Queen Christina," with Greta Garbo. 2:30, 8:30.

BOSTON—El Brendel and Zasu Pitts in "The Meanest Gal in Town." Vaudeville. 10:44 a. m., 1:14, 4:33, 7:32, 10:26.

FINE ARTS—Rene Clair's "July 14." 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:35, 9:35.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Alpine Trails"; "Leningrad"; The Mills Brothers; various other shorts and newsreels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

Hockey

BOSTON GARDEN—Cubs vs. Philadelphia. 8:30.

Polo

COMMONWEALTH ARMORY—Harvard vs. Canaries; Cavalry vs. Medford. 8.

Other Events

SPORTSMEN'S AND BOAT SHOW — Opens today in Mechanics Building, 1 to 10:30.

NEEDLEWORK EXHIBIT—Loan Exhibition of Embroideries of the Victorian Era. Perkins Hall, 364 Boylston Street. 10 a. m. to 5.

SUNDAY

STAMP EXHIBIT—Third Annual Exhibition of Postage Stamps of the World. Open from 10 a. m. to 10 daily in the Public Library from Feb. 4th to March 4th.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance, "Italian Paintings," by Mrs. Hayward, at 2:30; lecture on "Success and the Artist," by Professor Bailey at 3:30; lecture for children, "Portraits for Pleasure—Gainsborough," by Miss Hosmer, at 2:30.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—"Washington and His Times." Parts I and II of the official Washington Bicentennial pictures take Washington's life up to the time of the Revolutionary War. 3 and 4.

COMMUNITY CHURCH — John Haynes Holmes speaks on, "Has Pacifism Become Impossible?" in Symphony Hall. 10:45.

FORD HALL FORUM—Maurice Hindus discusses "Russia's New Era." 7:30.

ANTI-WAR MEETING—Frederick J. Libby speaks on "Munition Making—An International Racket." 6 Byron Street. 3:30.

INTERCOLLEGIATE COSMOPOLITAN CLUB—Prof. W. C. Peebles gives talk, illustrated with lantern slides, on "Spain." Musical program by Miss Armenooe Tevrisian, soprano. 3 Joy Street. 5.

SNOW TRAIN — Leaves North Station for Franconia Notch at 8:30 a. m.

PUBLIC LIBRARY—"Down the Spanish Main," talk with films presented by Robert F. Sanford, 3:30. John J. Cronan presents a program of stories at 3.

MONDAY

ROOSEVELT CLUB—Hon. John W. Haigis, of Greenfield, speaks after regular biweekly luncheon in Parker House. 1:15.

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S CLUB—James H. Fowers, of the Boston Globe, speaks on "Current Events," at the Kenmore Hotel. 3:30.

Bay State Faces Loss Of Seven CCC Camps For Lack of Forests

Unless Massachusetts immediately purchases additional forest land, the services of seven Triple C camps will soon be lost.

This announcement, made today by the State Department of Conservation, said that despite President Roosevelt's one-year extension of the CCC, lack of work projects may curtail operations in Massachusetts. Mr. Samuel A. York, Commissioner of Conservation, already has selected seven camps to be discontinued unless the purchases are authorized.

Believing the CCC program of great benefit to future Bay State forests and recreational development, Mr. York does not want to see this federal aid slip through his fingers to western states which are clamoring for more Triple C camps.

Therefore, he is seeking permission to buy 200,000 to 40,000 additional acres of forest land necessary to continue the present 34 camps and perhaps add three to six more. All this land may be obtained for $5 an acre. Last August the Legilsature appropriated $10,000 to investigate ownership and to secure option on about 20,000 acres of state forest land to avoid the necessity of abandoning any CCC camp. More than 50,000 acres have been investigated, 20,000 east of the Connecticut River.

Women Run Air Forum

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Regular radio "round tables" have been established by the Illinois League of Women Voters in preparation for primary elections in April. Each Monday between 3 and 3:30 p. m., central standard time, over station WJJD, speakers reply to political questions which have been sent in during the week. The University of Chicago coöperates in furnishing speakers.

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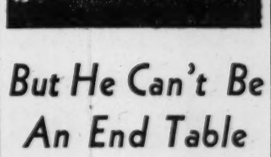
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The Editor's Puzzle

239

Cities ~~here and there~~ throughout the world are beginning to look ~~curiously~~ into the matter of airports ~~where the great ships of the air can rise majestically with their precious burdens bound for other places and there they can safely land~~

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

Revised League Easy to Effect, Speakers State

Boston Foreign Policy Group Hears Much of Paris Pact

The League of Nations was depicted today as a sacrifice to the Paris peace treaties.

The Boston Branch of the Foreign Policy Association heard four speakers present the League as confronting a crisis through no weakness in its own composition but because of world frictions engendered by the peace treaties.

Revision of the Covenant of the League is not necessary to induce the United States, Japan, Soviet Russia and Germany to embrace the League, according to the consensus of the speakers.

"As a whole, the question is not so much revising the Covenant," Dr. Joseph L. Kunz, former secretary of the Austrian League of Nations Society, said, "as it is establishing normal political relations within Europe. The whole crisis of the League is again only a reflection of the international crisis caused by the Paris peace pact."

While most of the speakers conceded some minor revisions in the direction suggested by Italy might help the League, they all insisted the machinery for such changes exists in the Covenant, requiring therefore no change in the basic constitution of the League.

Dr. Kunz explained that this machinery has been neglected, because France as the leading power in the League is satisfied with the "status quo."

Changes From Outside

Dr. Manley O. Hudson, Bemis professor of international law at Harvard, agreed that the changes must come from outside the League. Germany, he said, left Geneva because it objects to the territorial "status quo" and Japan, because it seeks to escape any limitation of an international system of law and order. Italy's opposition issues from a desire to increase its leadership in the world according to Dr. Hudson.

By the magnetism of identical objectives the United States is being drawn continually closer to the League, Dr. Hudson said. President Roosevelt in his decision to register treaties at Geneva has abandoned the furtive policy of the United States and started to coöperate openly with the League, the professor finds.

No matter what revision of the Covenant might be made, Dr. Hudson doubts its power to bring the United States into the League. America has a peculiar handicap in its international relations because of the rivalry always evinced between the President and Congress in the matter of treaties. Any such important change in the treaty relations of the United States as would be implied by joining the League would immediately evoke a contest between the Senate and the President, according to Dr. Hudson.

America Should Join

Dr. William P. Maddox, instructor in government at Harvard University, stressed strongly the close parallel between the objectives of the League and those represented by the pacts and treaties America has made a part of its own policy. He cited the Kellogg Pact, the participation of the United States in the disarmament conference and recent utterances of American statesmen to show that the separation between Washington and Geneva is more apparent than real.

Declaring that independent action is a costly policy as evidenced by the hostility that America evoked from Japan in the Manchurian issue, Dr. Maddox substantially urged that America pursue its present international policy to the logical end of joining the League of Nations. Acting independently, the United States must either fill the undignified and supine rôle of indorsing actions of the League after they have been taken or of initiating action, thereby inviting resentment, he indicated.

Each speaker stressed the altered attitude of the Soviet toward the League, now apparently regarded by Moscow as one of the major bulwarks for world peace. Russia's changed viewpoint was presented as a logical part of the Soviet's rapprochement with capitalistic nations, with which the Stalin Government has entered into political and economic pacts.

Germany was regarded as definitely out of the League until those adjustments promised it have been made. No amount of tinkering with the machinery of the Covenant will induce Germany into the League until it wins greater armament and moral equality, it was averred.

Pennies From Maze Started Big Fortune

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 2

EMILY SMITH, a solitary woman who lived in one of the lowliest districts of Paddington on the upper reaches of the Thames River, left a will which revealed today an estate of more than $250,000.

It all started from pennies. She was the daughter of a veteran of the Crimea who was in charge of the famous Garden Maze at Hampton Court Palace, with the privilege of charging for admission. The charge was a penny, and persons from London and the world over thronged the palace every summer for the thrill of trying to find their way out of half a mile of strange labyrinthian passages formed by hedgerows planted in the days of Charles I.

'Minute Men' to Preach Motor Vehicle Safety

A "minuteman" program for mobilizing the entire motor vehicle industry against street and highway accidents was made public here today by Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, on behalf of the Eastern Conference of Motor Vehicle Administrators. The program was developed by the Conference's Motor Industries Highway Safety Administrators, of which Mr. Ryan is chairman.

Brief messages on safe driving broadcast in less than a minute's reading or listening time by means of radio, newspaper, magazine and poster advertising are the gist of the committee's plans, Mr. Ryan said.

Needham Bank Robbers Left Clues Behind

Slain Policemen Knew Presence in Town Two Days Before

"I wonder what those guys are up to!"

Forbes McLeod, murdered Needham patrolman, pondered this question just two days before those same guys breezed into town, mowed down four persons with machine guns and escaped with more than $13,000 from the Needham Trust Company yesterday.

Mr. Frank L. Hammett, Needham real estate man, today revealed that the bank robbers sized up the projected "job" in the guise of seeking a house to rent.

The men were hard looking. They drank. They didn't even go upstairs in the empty house they visited. They inquired about the police station. They made sure Mr. Hammett pointed out the roads out of town.

Patrolman McLeod saw them, commented about them, admitted he didn't like their looks, wondered what they were planning to pull off.

The bold implication today is that bold gangsters once again caught the law napping—asleep at a vital switch.

Finger prints and alert eye-witnesses have combined to identify some of the Needham Bank gang. Mr. Hammett has identified one of them as one of the prospective "house renters."

Police are following definite clues. Reports that these clues were leading to the door of a prominent Boston banker were branded as false today by Brig.-Gen. Daniel Needham, State police head.

Stories conflict over the moves of the police but Mr. Needham declined to comment because he wishes to conceal police movements as much as possible.

He believes the Needham Bank holdup the work of the gang that held up the Paramount Theater in Lynn and has terrorized eastern Massachusetts with a series of bank robberies.

Hobos Face 'Roundup' In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 3—Applied information to end applied leisure is the aim of the census New Hampshire is now taking of the "Knights of the Road." In announcement from State executive offices, Miss Marion N. LaSater, director of transient relief for the State, says she believes that this is the first time in history that a "tramp" census has been taken.

The purpose is not only to ascertain how many there are traveling about the State, but to establish so far as possible the true number of real tramps. There will be a check-up to see how many of the wanderers are really searching for work, and how many are but "tourists," taking advantage of New Hampshire scenic charms and the generosity of the natives.

Officials in charge believe that while this official checkup presents some difficulties, it will be simplified by a recent ruling of state agencies cutting off communities from funds for transient relief. So communities are expected to coöperate in the last roundup of the "hobo."

Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

No new plays are scheduled for Boston stages next week. The two current attractions, however, will continue: "Richard of Bordeaux," historical play, at the Colonial, and "Ten Minute Alibi," English mystery drama, at the Plymouth.

The only play scheduled for the near future is "Double Door," American melodrama, which opens Feb. 12 at the Plymouth as the sixth and last of the American Theater Society's subscription series.

The new Boston Opera Company opens a week's engagement Monday at the Boston Opera House with "Walküre." The other items of the repertory, in their order, are "Aïda," "Carmen," "Manon," "Rigoletto," "Bohème," "Lohengrin" and "Cavalleria" and "Pagliacci."

Connecticut CWA Men To Battle Orchard Pests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 3—Joining New Hampshire, Maine and Massachusetts which already have similar programs under way, Connecticut has launched a CWA project designed to control the insect pests that plague its fruit orchards.

The State Department of Agriculture has received authority for the project and is putting men to work in three of the chief fruit-growing counties cutting down old, uncared-for apple trees, wild cherries, hawthorn and other growth in the neighborhood of commercial orchards. The trees being destroyed harbor the apple maggot and other pests that attack apple, peach and plum orchards.

He Is Not Wild as a Hawk

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Capt. C. W. R. Knight and His Trained Eagle

"Mr. Ramshaw," Golden Eagle, Takes Part in a Movie Play Depicting the Part of a Falcon in the Time of King Henry VIII.

Captain Knight, photographer-naturalist of London, Eng., and his eagle today exhibited their latest film "Monarchs of the Air" to members and guests of the Massachusetts Audubon Society.

Preceding the performance at the Hotel Statler they visited local children's museums and hospitals entertaining those unable to attend the show. "Mr. Ramshaw" takes the leading part in the film playing opposite "Miss America" a beautiful American bald eagle with silvery crown. She and the leading man play circles around the other stars, although "William," another pet golden eagle which Captain Knight trained and then released among the crags of Scotland, comes in for a fair share of close-ups. "Sligo" a pet goshawk, and "Valencia," the pet eagle of Dr. Lee S. Crandall, curator of birds at the Bronz Zoo, help in the beautiful pageant of hawks and eagles given to illustrate their use in falconry during the days of Henry VIII.

Electric Properties In Cuba Are Returned To American Owners

HAVANA, Feb. 3 (AP)—President Carlos Mendieta signed a decree returning the Cuban Electric Company properties to American ownership today.

The cabinet met at 9 a. m. to consider the question of the electric company and conferred with company representatives. The guard of soldiers around the properties was increased following employees' threats of a strike.

Grave labor difficulties rapidly approached a crisis with bomb explosions and a threat by President Mendieta to use the army if necessary to effect a settlement.

De Cespedes Goes to Spain

HAVANA, Cuba, Feb. 3 (By U. P.)—Señor Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, former President, was named Cuban Ambassador to Spain yesterday. Other diplomatic appointments included: Señor Garcia Velez, Minister to Mexico; Señor Jose Rene Morales, Minister to France, and Señor Flora Diaz Parrado, First Secretary of the Embassy at Madrid.

Toronto Ranks High For Its Tourist Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The Toronto Tourist and Convention Bureau was ranked with the 10 best tourist associations in North America by Mr. W. H. Symonds, managing director of the Kansas City Convention and Visitors' Bureau, at the annual meeting of the local bureau. The Toronto bureau has shown an excellent record since its inception in 1926. He pointed out that until recently this city was unknown in his part of the United States.

Such wide scope has been attained by the tourist business today that it is 65 per cent greater in dollars and cents than the lumber business, said Mr. Symonds. It is 50 per cent greater than the printing and publishing business, and 11 per cent greater than the meat packing industry.

From 1926 to 1933, the Toronto association has been instrumental in bringing conventions here with attendance of 1,085,099 and 9,768,129 tourists, declared Mr. H. McGee, re-elected president of the association.

Canada Indorses Full Investigation Of Price Spread

Farmer Wants to Know Why His 10-Cent Wool Becomes $2 Cloth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 3—Support for the resolution of the Prime Minister, Mr. R. B. Bennett, establishing a parliamentary committee to investigate price spreads between producer and consumer came from all parts of the House of Commons.

The only real criticism was over the delay in bringing down such a resolution and the fear that it would not dig wide and deep enough into the problem.

Mr. Bennett sought to discourage long discussion at the present time, saying that everyone was aware of the wide spread that exists, but that airing it now might be regarded as an effort to prejudge the case.

Mass buying by chain and department stores, evasion by certain industries of the minimum wage laws, long hours and labor conditions in general in industries and marketing would receive the closest investigation of the committee, he said.

Mr. Peter Veniot, New Brunswick Liberal, thought that administration of finances should also be included in the inquiry. Overcapitalization, watered stocks, manipulation of the stock market and other abuses, he said, had played their part in boosting prices to consumers, and should be repressed. He moved an amendment to this effect which was withdrawn when promised by Mr. Bennett that the investigation would be inclusive enough to satisfy all.

Another member, Mr. Robert MacKenzie from Saskatchewan, speaking for agriculture, said the farmer would like to know why he got only 50 cents a hide that was converted into $10 boots, 5 or 10 cents a pound for wool which was sold for $2 when made into cloth, and a third of a cent for grain that sold for 25 cents as a package of breakfast food. After further discussion the resolution was passed unanimously.

Music

Soviet Singers

Soviet music was featured in the concert given last night in Jordan Hall by Sergei and Marie Radamsky. The performance was for the benefit of the Icor, an organization aiding the Jewish Soviet Republic in Biro-Bidjan. Miss Virginia Cunningham provided accompaniments for the singers.

Not to sever all connection with the past, the artists began with the tenor air from "The Elixir of Love" and the duet from "Lucia." Mme. Radamsky then sang folk songs of various countries, including a haunting Sicilian Driver's Song. Mr. Radamsky followed with Songs of Soviet Russia, including an apostrophe to Dunia, the best shock-brigader; a Lullaby in which Lenin is assigned the rôle of protecting deity, and Biely's "26," commemorating the 26 commissars of Baku, executed by Whites in 1920.

The Soviet songs are designed in a simple, straightforward and forceful style calculated to appeal to workers and peasants rather than to the musically cultivated. They were sung in a manner appropriate to their purpose. The audience received the program with enthusiasm.

L. A. S.

Concerts to Come

Tuesday evening, Feb. 6, in Jordan Hall, recital by Ilde Norena.

Tuesday evening, Feb. 6, in Brown Hall, concert by the student orchestra of the New England Conservatory, Wallace Goodrich, conductor.

Thursday evening, Feb. 8, in Sanders Theater, concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, in Symphony Hall, Feb. 9 and 10, fifteenth pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 11, in Jordan Hall, seventh concert in the current series by the People's Symphony Orchestra, Fabien Sevitzky, conductor.

Monday evening, Feb. 12, in Jordan Hall, concert by Dusolina Giannini and the Boston Sinfonietta, Arthur Fiedler, conductor.

Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 13, in Symphony Hall, fourth concert of the Beethoven cycle by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Tuesday evening, Feb. 13, in Alumnæ Hall, Wellesley, concert by the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, Artur Rodzinski, conductor.

Tuesday evening, Feb. 13, at the Women's Republican Club, concert by the men's choir of the Apollo Club, Thompson Stone, conductor.

Tuesday evening, Feb. 13, in the Emmanuel Church, concert by the Bach Cantata Club, Mrs. Langdon Warner and Mr. Bernard C. Jones, conductors.

Thursday evening, Feb. 15, in Brattle Hall, Cambridge, fifth concert in the Beethoven cycle by the Chardon String Quartet.

Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, Feb. 16 and 17, in Symphony Hall, sixteenth pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday afternoon, Feb. 17, in Jordan Hall, concert of violin and piano sonatas by Ossip Gabrilowitsch and Albert Spalding.

Confessed Kidnaper Goes To South Dakota for Trial

CHICAGO, Feb. 2 (AP)—Verne Sankey, described as "America's public enemy No. 1," has escaped temporarily at least a charge of participation in the kidnaping of the infant son of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, but must face a federal court trial for the abduction of Mr. Charles Boettcher II, wealthy Denver broker.

Hours of questioning by federal agents of the former South Dakota ranchman apparently failed to link him with the fatal Lindbergh abduction, and he was hurriedly started by train last night for Pierre, S. D., where he is under indictment in the Boettcher case. He faced the prospect of receiving a life term, if he is convicted.

Pleated Dress Shirt Idea Not So New; Egyptians Wore 'Em 4000 Years Ago

An Egyptian shirt of pleated linen more than 4000 years old has been acquired by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the trustees announce. The shirt was found in a tomb at Giza by the museum's expedition carried on jointly with Harvard University and under the direction of Prof. George A. Reisner.

The shirt is, of course, linen, pressed into quarter-inch pleats from top to bottom. Having no irons of any type known today the pleating was presumably done by beating the cloth with paddles or brushes. The shirt is practically intact and measures 30 inches from neck line to hem.

Other objects that arrived simultaneously with the shirt provide fragmentary but valuable examples of Old Kingdom sculpture of the finest workmanship. Among these are: a fragment of a king's head, several small reliefs and two large stones from mastabas of identified Egyptian noblemen. There is also included the first fragment from Tel-el-Amarna that has yet come to the Boston Museum. It shows a small relief portrait of Akhnaten, the monotheist.

Among purchases announced by the trustees are: Charles E. Burchfield's painting, "Winter Bouquet," a drawing of a Negro's head by Eugene Speicher, and a fragment of Spanish-Arabic silk of the late fourteenth century. Gifts include a Chinese clay statuette of the second century from Dr. Denman W. Ross, a portrait of Fanny Kemble by Francis Coates, and a Fortuny landscape presented by Wickliffe Draper, Ralph Gray's water color, "Home Camp in March," and several small objects presented to the classical department by Mrs. Gaston Smith's Group.

Car Shops to Employ 300 Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Feb. 3—Between 300 and 400 men will be put to work at the Enola shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad, it is announced by Mr. J. A. Appleton, general superintendent. The men will be employed on construction of 2333 freight cars included in the federal works employment program.

Chamber Takes In Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 3—Henceforth women will be eligible to membership in the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, which unanimously voted Jan. 31 to amend the by-laws. These were changed from reading "any man of good standing in the community is eligible" to "any person."

Other Arrests by Senate Expected in Air Mail Case

(Continued from Page 1)

Hogan had guaranteed his client's appearance before the Senate, Monday, and the Sergeant-at-Arms went his way.

Take Files

Following this excitement, the Senate Committee obtained the remainder of Mr. MacCracken's correspondence, and investigators began to scrutinize it. Each of the aviation companies represented had given their consent that these documents should be examined, so the question of "privilege" was disposed of.

This action was expected to obtain waiver of the contempt of the Senate charges, but did not apply to the removed correspondence.

The Senate itself, much exercised at the direct defiance of its committee, joined heartily in the order for arrest. Senator Black, in presenting the charges, condemned lobbying in general:

"It is my belief," he said, "that the employment of an attorney to aid in breaking down competitive bidding or to secure advantages over another competitive bidder is not employment for legal services, or is contrary to law and public policy.

"I believe it to be an appropriate time and occasion to declare that government contracts should be awarded free from outside influences. These services would be worthless if special advantages in obtaining such contracts were not the object of the employees."

Thursday Mr. MacCracken refused to turn over the files to the Senate Committee and gave as his excuse the right of "privilege" to keep secret all matters between a lawyer and clients, and so accorded by law. By permission of the committee he had been given the opportunity to telegraph to these clients and request their consent to release contents of the files.

Mr. MacCracken was explaining that he expected all companies would grant his request, when Senator Hugo L. Black, chairman of the committee, asked, "Have any papers been removed from the files in your office since permission was granted yesterday for you to get in touch with your clients?" Mr. MacCracken stated that there had.

Bitterly denouncing a "breach of faith" on the part of Mr. MacCracken, the Senate committee one by one passed judgment on the further merits of his "privilege" plea. It was the decision of the committee that Mr. MacCracken was not entitled to hold back correspondence required at a legislative hearing. Cases were quoted having Supreme Court decisions and showing that constitutional law did not control legislative procedure where the right to examine private papers were involved.

The committee declared that because Mr. MacCracken had received a subpœna requiring him to appear and bring all papers relating to matters under discussion, his acquaintance with the fact that several files had now been removed violated his right to further "privilege" consideration.

The committee further stated that "such a privilege" could not be extended to a lawyer dealing between governmental agencies and clients. It was contended that government contracts must be kept free from outside influence, and that the time had come for the committee to obtain the desired files through the medium of the law if Mr. MacCracken still refused to deliver them.

Mr. MacCracken asked permission to obtain legal advice over the telephone. The request was granted, and a few minutes later, he returned with the information that he refused to "surrender the papers" desired by the committee. Senator Black announced that files, documents and all other matter relevant to the investigation would be immediately impounded.

Traveltalk

Homes In Italy

Mr. Burton Holmes is concluding his Boston series of international travelogues at Symphony Hall this afternoon. The final lecture last night, repeated today, presented "The New Italy of Benito Mussolini," and was illustrated by pictures which revealed Europe's most famous dictator as a doer of great deeds in rebuilding his country.

Mr. Holmes's films disclosed new homes, new bridges, new buildings, new streets, new babies, new citizens and new enthusiasm. And one scene, more prophetic than Mr. Holmes perhaps realized when he captured it, showed the stalwart, appropriately mustached Sir Oswald Mosley, Great Britain's own embryonic Fascist leader, standing by his preceptor, Signor Mussolini, accepting the salutes of a stirring Roman parade.

Germany Prohibits Public Propaganda Against Vaccination

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Feb. 3—Yesterday's press announcement that all antivaccination organizations have been prohibited is supplemented today by announcement that the decree of the Ministry of the Interior states that momentarily there will be no measures taken for forced vaccination nor will criminal action be taken for omission of vaccination except in exceptional times such as epidemics.

But public propaganda against vaccination is forbidden and all such organizations are to be dissolved and their property seized.

These measures, it is added, are only temporary, as alterations in the vaccination law are pending, and it is expected in certain quarters that the new law will contain a "conscience" clause as in England and Holland, allowing objectors "on principle" to be free under certain conditions from compulsory vaccination.

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Rawlins-Dixon Team Is Beaten In U. S. Racquets

Champions Bow to the New Combination of Sheldon and Brooks

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—Two surprise results featured the second round of play in the United States racquets doubles championship yesterday at the Racquet and Tennis Club, and the only well-known team to survive the day was the former titleholders, Clarence C. Pell and Stanley G. Mortimer.

The most sensational event was the defeat of the present champions, Herbert N. Rawlins Jr. and W. Palmer Dixon, at the hands of Huntington D. Sheldon and J. W. Brooks. All were New York players, but the latter pair was only recently organized. Dixon was playing high class racquets, but his partner was below form at the start, and though he rallied in the middle of the match, was unable to sustain his improvement as the match proceeded. Brooks also played better than on any previous appearance, and was able to assist his better known partner consistently. The score was 9—15, 15—11, 15—4, 6—15, 15—7.

The Philadelphia pair who recently defeated Pell and Mortimer in an intercity match, Stanley W. Pearson and E. M. Edwards, fell victims to another new team, composed of J. R. Leonard and Malcolm Kirkbride, who have been playing only a couple of years, and never teamed together before. Pearson played his usual consistent game, but Edwards was far below his customary form, and the service work of Leonard, especially near the end, was very effective against him. The score was 10—15, 15—8, 2—15, 15—6, 15—5.

The Canadian team, with Angus Cassels making his first local appearance in several years, had a hard fight on their hands before they eliminated James L. Van Alen and W. K. Laughlin, but the superior steadiness of George H. Huband, the other half of the team, finally settled the issue in their favor after they had lost the first and were within a point of losing the second. The score was 8—15, 17—14, 16—14, 15—7. The summary:

United States Racquets Doubles Championship—Second Round

H. D. Sheldon and J. W. Brooks, New York, defeated W. P. Dixon and H. N. Rawlings Jr., 9—15, 15—11, 15—4, 6—15, 15—7.

G. H. Huband and Angus Cassels, Canada, defeated J. L. Van Alen and W. K. Laughlin, New York, 8—15, 17—14, 16—14, 15—7.

J. R. Leonard and Malcolm Kirkbride, New York, defeated S. W. Pearson and E. M. Edwards, Philadelphia, 10—15, 15—8, 2—15, 15—6, 15—5.

Bryan Wins Curtis Trophy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 3—Curtis Bryan of Jacksonville, medalist, captured the annual Glen H. Curtis Trophy golf tournament over the Miami Springs Golf Club course yesterday. Bryan defeated Dom Soccoli of New Britain, Conn., in the 36-hole final, 1 up.

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Wed. Mat., Feb. 7 at 2.15—CARMEN (Ponselle-Miller-Duca-Thomas-Guidi; Cond. Alberto Sciarretti)
Wed. Eve., Feb. 7, at 8.15—MANON (Hope Hampton-Fox-Margioli-Chamlee-Valle-Olivieri; Cond. Dr. Ernst Knoch)
Thur., Feb. 8, at 8.15—RIGOLETTO (Luchese-Hottinger-Duca-Frigerio-Guidi; Cond. Cesare Sodero)
Fri., Feb. 9, at 8.15—BOHEME (Hope Hampton-Fox-Chamlee-Valle-Interrante-Sjovik; Cond. Cesare Sodero)
Sat. Mat., Feb. 10, at 2.15—LOHENGRIN (Elsa Alsen-Peterson-Chamlee-Patton-Sjovik; Cond. Ernst Knoch)
Sat. Eve., Feb. 10, at 8.15—CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA (Raisa-Olla-Duca-Interrante; Cond. Sciarretti). And PAGLIACCI (Fox-Lindi-Frigerio-Olivieri; Cond. Cesare Sodero)

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Sporting Around the Hub

HARVARD CLUB'S slender lead, gained last week-end, has, at least temporarily, been smashed by the Boston Athletic Association in the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association Class A interclub series. For the third straight week the B. A. A. team has played ahead of schedule, but on the first two occasions Harvard Club broke that lead. This week-end, however, Harvard Club must win all three of the remaining matches from the B. A. A. team to take the championship, for yesterday the Unicorn Club members won two matches from the Crimson graduates. J. Lawrence Pool and William H. Rice Jr. of the B. A. A. defeated Thomas E. Jansen Jr., 9—15, 15—5, 15—7, 15—9, and G. Holmes Perkins, 12—15, 15—8, 15—13, 15—13, respectively.

The Boston Athletic Association gave out some more news today regarding its coming indoor games at the Boston Garden a week from tonight when it announced that Joseph R. Mangan, captain of the Cornell varsity track team, had sent in his signed entry blank for the Hunter Mile. Mangan won the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. one-mile championship when the meet was held at Berkeley, Calif., in 1932 and was the star of last year's Triangular College Meet at the Boston Garden when he won the 1000-yard and one-mile runs. Walter Marty of California, world record holder in the running high jump outdoors, will also make his first appearance in Boston at this meet. Another fine relay race has been arranged with Princeton, New York University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology competing at one mile. The advanced demand for tickets shows that local fans are going to make the best of their opportunity to see these stars in action.

Wrestling fans of Greater Boston are going to get a chance to see what the Western colleges have to offer in this line, as Massachusetts Institute of Technology has scheduled a meet with Iowa State College of the Big Six Conference for the Tech Gymnasium Feb. 21. Iowa State had three of the National Collegiate A. A. wrestling champions of last year and generally has very strong teams.

There is going to be some high-grade pony polo at the Commanwealth Armory tonight, as the Harvard varsity trio will meet the Candlewood team which is now leading the league. Harvard will start the trio which defeated the Canaries, 1933 champions, last Saturday. In Class B the Medford Ramblers will meet the 110th Cavalry team, which is just now leading the standing in that class.

Esther Morrison of the Women's Swimming Association of Brookline won the N. E. A. A. A. U. women's senior diving championship at the Boorkline Pool last night. Peggy Wilder of the same club was second and Emma Patterson of the W. S. A. of Worcester third.

The first round matches on the New England handball singles tournament were completed at the B. A.A. last night. J. H. Lee, lone B. A. A. entrant, won the feature match of the evening, defeating Brookes of the Y. M. C. U. at 21—18, 20—21, 21—20. Entries were still open today for the doubles tourney.

Gordon Connolly, New England senior swimming champion, broke an Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. pool record last night in the 100-yard freestyle, covering the distance in 58 2-5s. The meet was won by Huntington School, which defeated an Army and Navy Y team, 38 to 26.

Tommy Goodwin And Bill Stark to Meet For Travis Trophy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 3—Representatives of the North and the South will battle out the final round for the United States championship of golf club champions and the Walter J. Travis Memorial Trophy as the result of yesterday's semi-final round. Tommy Goodwin of the Monroe (N. Y.) Country Club advanced to meet Bill Stark of the Gainesville (Fla.) Country Club in the final over the 36-hole route.

Goodwin, who has been playing consistent golf all week, took Howard A. Tryon of the Elmira (N. Y.) Country Club into camp yesterday at 4 and 3. The youthful New Yorker turned in a card of 72 in the morning to lead 4 up, which advantage he maintained at the turn in the afternoon. Goodwin's short game saved him in the pinches.

The other finalist was taken to the thirty-seventh hole before being declared victor over Celeste Durand of the Timber Point Club, Great River, L. I. The match was a seesaw affair until the extra hole. Both sent their seconds over the green. Stark chipped dead to the cup, while Durand came within three feet, but missed the putt. The summary:

United States Championship of Golf Club Champions—Semifinal Round

Tommy Goodwin, Monroe (N. Y.) Country Club, defeated Howard A. Tryon, Elmira (N. Y.) Country Club, 4 and 3.

Bill Stark, Gainesville (Fla.) Country Club, defeated Celeste Durand, Timber Point Club, Great River, L. I., 1 up (37 holes).

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	16	4	10	64	65	35
Syracuse	14	3	13	76	69	31
Buffalo	10	8	11	53	48	28
London	12	4	12	58	52	28
Windsor	13	1	16	51	63	27
Cleveland	10	2	13	58	63	22

Result Feb. 2

London 6, Detroit 2.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ont., Feb. 3—London Tecumsehs continued their winning march in the International Hockey League by defeating Detroit Olympics here last night 6 to 2. The victory placed London in a tie with Buffalo for third place. The Tecumsehs have won six and tied one of their last seven starts. They have scored 24 goals and have had only 7 scored against them. Harvey Rockburn, ex-Detroiter, led the London attack last night with two goals. Pettinger, Ouellette, Holway and Brophy got the others. Alex Cook and Carson Cooper scored for Detroit.

Crescent A.-H. C. Team Wins

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—Bronx Hockey Club, leading team of the local clubs in the Eastern Amateur Hockey League, received an unexpected setback last night, when the Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club team scored a 3-to-2 victory over them at Bronx Coliseum. The home team was playing without the services of its regular goalkeeper, and this made the difference. Bronx led for most of the way, but was overtaken and passed late in the final session.

Jeanne McCormick Wins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 3—In the Silver Foils best-ball event, Jeanne McCormick of New Brunswick, N. J., won her first tourney. Pairing with Carol Hotchkiss of New Haven, Conn., she scored 35—37—72 net. Miss McCormick is a new club member. The pair played over the No. 1 course of the Pinehurst Country Club.

Amusements

NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S Comedy
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD THEA., 52 St. W. of B'y. Evcs. 8:30. Matinees THUR. and SAT. 2:30

MAXWELL ANDERSON'S new play
MARY of SCOTLAND
with HELEN HAYES, PHILIP MERIVALE, HELEN MENKEN
ALVIN THEA., 52d St., West of Broadway
Evcs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

Eugene O'Neill's New Play
Days Without End
HENRY MILLER'S Th., 43 St., E. of B'way
Evcs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:40.

BOSTON

Western Ontario Five In Basketball Upset

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ont., Feb. 3—University of Western Ontario provided an upset in the senior Canadian intercollegiate basketball series here on Friday when it defeated Queen's University of Kingston by 28 to 27 after an overtime period in the second game of the college series for each team. It was Western's first victory and the second one-point defeat for Queen's.

The visitors had a slight margin on the play in the first half and led at the interval by 15 to 11, but the locals improved steadily as the game progressed and their smooth passing, coupled with a tight defense, enabled them to overtake Queen's late in the second half and go on to score the closest of victories. The score at full time was 25-all and Zavitz scored the winning basket on a shot from the side of the court just before the end of the overtime. The summary:

Western Ontario		Queen's
Zavitz, Gettas, lf		rg, Sonshine
Wilson, Fletcher, rf		lg, Finlay, Eby
Cherniak, c		c, Bews, Gordon
Garrett, Ryder, lg		rf, Rooke, Rose
Whitewill, rg		lf, Brown, McGill

Score—Western Ontario 28, Queen's 27. Goals from field—Zasitz 3, Gettas 2 Garrett 2, Whitewill 2, Wilson Chernaik for Western Ontario; Bews 3, Finlay 2, Brown 2, Rooke, Rose for Queen's. Goals from foul—Whitewill 3, Gettas 2, Zavitz for Western Ontario; Bews 3, Sonshine, Finlay, Rooke, Brown, Rose and McGill for Queen's. Referee—T. Pogue, Toronto. Time—Two 20m. periods and 5m. overtime.

College Basketball Results

Arizona 39, Arizona State 24.
Arkansas 31, Baylor 29.
Baldwin-Wallace 43, Heidelberg 24.
Butler 36, Grinnell 24.
Carbondale T. 31, Shurtleff 22.
Carroll 42, Ripon 22.
Carthage 42, Augustana 40.
Clemson 32, Wofford 29.
Colorado College 32, Colorado Aggies 27.
Doane 35, York 16.
Eastern Kentucky 27, Berea 25.
Emory and Henry 42, King 14.
Evansville 34, Central (Ind.) Normal 31.
Florida 37, Georgia 35.
Franklin 30, Rio Grande 21.
Furman 21, Presbyterian 18.
Gustavus Adolphus 38, St. John's 32.
Hastings 32, Bethany 18.
Iowa Wesleyan 34, St. Ambrose 33.
Kalamazoo 31, Hope 21.
Kentucky 48, Vanderbilt 26.
Long Island 42, Arnold 24.
Marietta 40, Capital 22.
Missouri 31, Oklahoma 28.
Mississippi College 63, Southwestern 21.
Mississippi S. 41, Mississippi 25.
Montana Normal 25, No. Montana 21.
N. C. State 33, Wake Forest 19.
N. D. State 41, Morningside 25.
New Mexico 46, Northern Arizona T. 33.
Oklahoma Baptist 32, Phillips 31.
Oregon State 25, Washington 21.
Parsons 40, Columbia (C.) 21.
Penn 43, Dubuque 22.
Pratt 29, Northeastern 27.
Rutgers 34, Colgate 20.
S. D. State 24, South Dakota 22.
Tulane 34, Auburn 18.
Utah 50, Montana State 43.
Vermont 30, Middlebury 20.
Wayne 40, Chardon 33.
Western Ontario 28, Queen's 27.
West Virginia 41, Washington & Lee 27.
William and Mary 31, Davidson 19.
Wilmington 39, Defiance 19.
Wyoming 41, Denver 33.

Hiestand Best Shot of Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 3—Joe Hiestand of Hillsboro, Ohio, with two victories yesterday made it five straight in the annual midwinter target tournament at the Pinehurst Gun Club. As a result of the two victories Hiestand took the high overall for the week, breaking 939 out of 1000 targets.

Coyle Advances To the Semifinal Defeating Baker

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—William E. Coyle Jr., the youthful star of Montclair Athletic Club, showed his real mettle yesterday, when he defeated H. F. Baker, Princeton Club, a former college football star, to enter the semifinal round of the twelfth metropolitan singles squash racquets championship, on the University Club courts. The experts all agreed, in discussing his play, that his all-round play was likely to place him at the top of the list before many years had gone by. The score was 15—6, 15—11, 15—7.

Beekman Pool, United States and metropolitan champion, and two other members of the champion Harvard Club team, filled the other semifinal brackets. Brainerd H. Whitbeck Jr. scored a surprise victory over Robert A. Goodwin, star of Yale Club, seeded fourth in the draw, also in straight games, 15—11, 15—10, 15—10; and will encounter Pool in the upper half of the draw, while Coyle will be opposed by B. W. Morris, a substitute, who has persistently claimed that he ought to be placed higher on the Harvard Club team, and now has proved it. Morris defeated George J. Leness, No. 3 on the team, after a close five-game battle, 15—5, 15—10, 8—15, 4—15, 18—15.

Pool was opposed by Donald J. Nightingale of the home club, and the battle was close all the way. But weather conditions on the championship court interfered badly with play, and finally the court had to be abandoned, and the match adjourned to one of the old championship courts on the other side of the building, which are more sheltered. There Pool ended the battle in his favor at 16—14, 15—8, 15—14. The summary:

Metropolitan Squash Racquets Individual Singles Championship—Fourth Round

Beekman Pool, Harvard Club, defeated Donald J. Nightingale, University Club, 16—14, 15—8, 15—14.

Brainerd H. Whitbeck Jr., Harvard Club, defeated Robert A. Goodwin, Yale Club, 15—11, 15—10, 15—10.

William E. Coyle Jr., Montclair Athletic Club, defeated H. F. Baker, Princeton Club, 15—6, 15—11, 15—7.

B. W. Morris, Harvard Club, defeated George J. Leness, Harvard Club, 15—5, 15—10, 8—15, 4—15, 18—15.

Quebec Ties New Haven And Also for the Lead

Canadian-American Hockey League

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	11	6	8	65	57	28
Quebec	11	6	9	57	50	28
Providence	10	7	7	51	49	27
Philadelphia	9	6	10	62	60	24
New Haven	7	3	14	36	55	17

Result Feb. 2

New Haven 2, Quebec 2.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC, Feb. 3—By holding the New Haven Eagles to a 2-to-2 tie score in their Canadian-American Hockey League game here last night, the Quebec Beavers not only kept their record of not having lost a game on home ice this year clean, but they moved up into a tie for first place in the championship standing with the Boston Cubs. With the second period 2½ minutes old, the Eagles were leading 2 to 0, and it was not until halfway through the third period that the home team was able to equalize. The summary:

New Haven	Quebec
Maracle, Kinsella, Wilson, lw	rw, Toupin, Phillips, McIntyre
Carson, Chouinard, McCully, c	c, Quenneville, Lowrey, Ward
Perkins, Wood, Carleton, rw	lw, Wilson, McCabe
McBride, ld	rd, Molyneaux, Blake
Speyer, rd	ld, Ayres, Leroux
Moore, g	g, Smith

Score—New Haven 2, Quebec 2. Goals—McCully 2 for New Haven; Wilson, Quenneville for Quebec. Officials—Walsh and Deroulin. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Pool Faces Coyle in Final

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—Beekman Pool, defending champion, of the Harvard Club, and William E. Coyle Jr., Montclair Athletic Club, seeded No. 2, made short work of their opponents in the semifinal round of the twelfth metropolitan squash racquets individual championship yesterday at the University Club. Pool, encountering Brainerd H. Whitbeck Jr., also a member of the Harvard Club champion team, defeated him in less than a half hour of play, 15—4, 15—4, 15—7. Then Coyle capped the time of his rival by scoring over B. W. Morris, also of the Harvard Club champion team, in less than 15 minutes, 15—2, 15—7, 15—9.

American Hockey Association

Kansas City 2, St. Louis 1.
Oklahoma City 4, Tulsa 3.

College Hockey Results

McGill 5, Toronto 0.
Middlebury 4, Colgate 3.
Northeastern 5, Boston College 5.

Boston Red Sox Roster for 1934

Player's Name, Played 1933, and Age	Pit. W.	Record L.	Bats	Throws	Residence
PITCHERS					
Robert M. Grove, Philadelphia—33	24	8	L	L	Lonaconing, Md.
Henry Johnson, Boston—26	8	6	R	R	Bradenton, Fla.
Fred Ostermueller, Rochester—26	16	7	L	L	Quincy, Ill.
H. J. Pennock, New York—39	7	4	L	L	Kennett Sq., Penna.
George Pipgras, New York and Boston—33	11	10	R	R	St. Petersburg, Fla.
Gordon Rhodes, Boston—26	12	15	R	R	Salt Lake City, Utah
George Walberg, Philadelphia—34	9	13	L	L	Philadelphia, Penna.
Robert Weiland, Boston—27	8	14	L	L	Chicago, Ill.
John V. Welch, Boston—28	4	9	L	R	St. Louis, Mo.
CATCHERS	Bat.	Field.			
Edward Connolly, Galveston—25	.189	.982	L-R	R	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Richard Ferrell, St. Louis and Boston—28	.290	.990	R	R	Guilford, N. C.
Gordon Hinkle, Rochester—26	.326	.981	R	R	Toronto, Ohio
Louis A. Legett, Albany and Boston—29	.200	1.000	R	R	Pioneer, Ohio
INFIELDERS					
Dale Alexander, Boston—30	.281	.992	R	R	Greeneville, Tenn.
Max Bishop, Philadelphia—34	.294	.975	L	R	Baltimore, Md.
C. W. Cissell, Cleveland—29	.230	.957	R	R	Cleveland, Ohio
Jos. I. Judge, Brooklyn and Boston—39	.288	1.000	L	L	Washington, D. C.
Edward Morgan, Cleveland and New Orleans—29	.264	.997	R	R	Kenner, La.
Fred Muller, Seattle and Boston—24	.188	.923	R	R	Alvarado, Calif.
Wm. Walters, Missions and Boston—23	.256	.940	R	R	Philadelphia, Penna.
Wm. Werber, New York and Boston—25	.258	.949	R	R	Berwyn, Md.
OUTFIELDERS					
Allen Cooke, New York and Boston—26	.291	.956	L	R	Rutherfordton, N. C.
Arthur Graham, Woonsocket—22	.375	.977	L	R	Somerville, Mass.
Roy Johnson, Boston—29	.313	.922	L	R	San Francisco, Calif.
Carl Reynolds, St. Louis—29	.286	.965	R	R	Glen Flora, Texas
Robert Seeds, Boston—25	.243	.959	R	R	Texola, Okla.
Julius Solters, Baltimore—25	.361	.960	R	R	Pittsburgh, Penna.

Stanley Harris, Manager. Philip J. Troy, Traveling Secretary.

Boston Braves Roster for 1934

Player's Name, Played 1933, and Birthday	Pit. W.	Record L.	Bats	Throws	Residence
PITCHERS					
Walter M. Betts, Braves, Feb. 18, 1898	11	11	L	R	Millsboro, Del.
Edward A. Brandt, Braves, Feb. 17, 1905	18	14	L	L	Spokane, Wash.
Robert M. Brown, Braves, April 1, 1911	no record		R	R	Hull, Mass.
Ben C. Cantwell, Braves, April 13, 1902	20	10	R	R	Sanford, Fla.
Fred M. Frankhouse, Braves, April 9, 1904	16	15	R	R	Port Royal, Penna.
Leo A. Mangum, Braves, May 24, 1900	4	3	R	R	Lima, Ohio
Robert E. Smith, Reds-Braves, April 22, 1898	8	7	R	R	Atlanta, Ga.
Raymond F. Starr, Giants-Braves, April 23, 1907	0	2	R	R	Nowata, Okla.
J. Thomas Zachary, Braves, May 7, 1897	7	9	L	L	Graham, N. C.
CATCHERS	Bat.	Field.			
J. Francis Hogan, Braves, March 21, 1906	.253	.997	R	R	Somerville, Mass.
Alfred Spohrer, Braves, Dec. 7, 1903	.250	.972	R	R	Lansdowne, Penna.
INFIELDERS					
Richard R. Gyselman, Braves, April 6, 1911	.238	.926	R	R	San Francisco, Calif.
Baxter B. Jordan, Braves, Jan. 16, 1908	.286	.991	R	R	Salisbury, N. C.
Walter J. Maranville, Braves, Nov. 11, 1891	.218	.971	R	R	Rochester, N. Y.
William M. Urbanski, Braves, June 6, 1904	.251	.953	R	R	Parish Amboy, N. J.
Arthur C. Whitney, Phillies-Braves, Jan. 2, 1906	.250	.969	R	R	San Antonio, Texas
OUTFIELDERS					
Walter A. Berger, Braves, Oct. 10, 1905	.313	.977	R	R	Miami, Fla.
Harold B. Lee, Phillies-Braves, Feb. 15, 1907	.244	.978	R	R	Ruston, La.
Randolph E. Moore, Braves, June 21, 1906	.302	.979	L	R	Omaha, Texas
Joseph A. Mowry, Min'polis, Braves, April 16, 1910	.221	.994	B	R	St. Louis, Mo.
Rupert L. Thompson, Albany-Braves, May 19, 1910	.186	1.000	L	R	Lincoln, Ill.
Robert L. Worthington, Braves, April 24, 1908	.185	.900	R	R	Alhambra, Calif.

William B. McKechnie, Manager. George E. Lewis, Coach. Harry Gowdy, Coach. James J. Neary, Trainer.

Four Jesters In Third Round Of Squash Play

London Visitors Meet Considerable Success in Canadian Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Feb. 3—The members of the team from the Jesters Club of London, Eng., encountered considerable success in the first two rounds of the annual Canadian squash racquets championship here on Friday. All five, D. B. Adams, Edward Snell, G. O. M. Jameson, J. A. Gillies and G. B. Sheppard, won their first-round matches and Sheppard, who won the hardest match of the 16 in the first round, was the only one of the quintet to meet with defeat in the second round. He was defeated by J. A. Duchesneau of this city after four games. In the first round he won a five-game match from E. McKnight of Toronto.

Two United States players competed, but A. M. Seifirth of Pittsburgh was defeated in the first round and D. P. Kingsley of New York in the second. The other four survivors of the day's play are the defending champion, Argue Martin of Hamilton, and his brother, Hubert, and two Montrealers, Duchesneau and Alfred Powis.

The draw for the third round provided two Hamilton-Montreal and two all-England matches. The summary:

Canadian Squash Racquets Championship—First Round

Argue Martin, Hamilton, defeated J. H. Gardiner, Montreal, 15—7, 15—9, 15—3.

Redmond Quain, Ottawa, defeated T. C. Skelton, Montreal, 15—3, 15—4, 15—10.

Alfred Powis, Montreal, defeated D. Johnston, Quebec, 15—6, 12—15, 11—15, 15—12, 15—7.

D. P. Kingsley, New York, defeated C. Ratcliffe, Toronto, 13—15, 15—7, 16—15, 18—15.

H. D. Lancaster, Montreal, defeated Dr. C. Joyce, Philadelphia, 15—8, 15—10, 15—12.

D. B. Adams, London, Eng., defeated T. L. C. McMaster, Montreal, 16—17, 18—13, 15—11, 15—6.

W. N. Vickers, Toronto, defeated Paul Loiseau, Montreal, 15—8, 15—7, 15—8.

Edward Snell, London, Eng., defeated J. D. Leibel, Toronto, 15—4, 13—15, 15—8, 15—6.

Sir John Child, Ottawa, defeated A. Grent, Montreal, 15—8, 15—11, 15—10.

Hubert Martin, Hamilton, defeated A. Gordon, Ottawa, 15—2, 15—13, 15—10.

G. O. M. Jameson, London, Eng., defeated D. Guthrie, Toronto, 15—10, 15—14, 15—8.

P. E. Roy, Quebec, defeated A. M. Seafirth, Pittsburgh, 15—7, 10—15, 15—4, 15—4.

Harold Martin, Hamilton, defeated W. W. Chipman, Montreal, 15—9, 12—15, 15—10, 12—15, 17—15.

J. A. Gillies, London, Eng., defeated Jack McCausland, Toronto, 15—10, 10—15, 15—7, 15—9.

G. B. Sheppard, London, Eng., defeated E. Knight, Toronto, 13—15, 18—14, 15—10, 12—15, 15—10.

Second Round

Argue Martin, defeated Redmond Quain, 15—12, 14—15, 15—10, 15—9.

Alfred Powis defeated D. P. Kingsley, 15—7, 11—15, 15—9, 15—8.

D. B. Adams defeated H. D. Lancaster, 11—15, 15—13, 15—9, 17—15.

Edward Snell defeated W. N. Vickers, 18—17, 15—7, 15—2.

Hubert Martin defeated Sir John Child, 15—9, 11—15, 15—10, 15—7.

J. A. Duchesneau defeated G. B. Sheppard, 10—15, 15—5, 15—10, 15—11.

G. O. M. Jameson defeated Harold Martin, 15—12, 15—13, 15—13.

J. A. Gillies defeated P. E. Roy, 9—15, 15—8, 15—10, 15—9.

McGill Beats Toronto In Hockey League Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Feb. 3—McGill University practically made certain of retaining its Canadian senior intercollegiate hockey league title here on Friday when it defeated University of Toronto by 5 to 0 in the first game of the home-and-home series. It was the winner's eighteenth straight victory in as many games this season.

The game was decided in the second period when McGill ran in four goals, after scoring once in the first. Toronto held the locals well in check in the first period, the only goal coming late in the period when Shipp's view on Farmer's shot was partially blocked. Midway through the second McGill scored two goals 20 seconds apart and before the period ended the locals added two more when they caught the opposition up on strong attacks in unsuccessful efforts to get goals.

McGill	Toronto
Shaughnessy, Farmer, lw	rw, Hendry, Williamson
McGill, Robertson, rw	lw, MacPherson, Jeffrey
Crutchfield, Farquharson, c	c, Cunningham, Sweeney, MacLelland
Meiklejohn, ld	rd, Campbell
Hall, Wigle, rd	ld, Rey
McHugh, g	g, Shipp

Score—McGill 5, Toronto 0. Goals—McGill 2, Farmer, Meiklejohn, Farquharson, for McGill. Assists—Shaughnessy for McGill. Referee—Cooper Smeaton, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Oregon State Defeats Washington Quintet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Ore., Feb. 3—An eight-game University of Washington winning streak was halted here last night by Oregon State College basketball players, who defeated the Huskies by the score of 25 to 21. The Orangemen stepped out in front during the first 30 seconds on a field goal by Forest O'Connell '34, Orange captain, and held their advantage all the way, leading 13 to 5 at half-time. The summary:

Oregon State	Washington
O'Connell, Taylor, lg	rg, Cook
Hibbard, rf	lg, Weber
Folen, c	c, Wagner, Merrin, Lee
MacDonald, lg	rf, Galer, Hanover
Lenchitsky, rg	lf, Cook

Score—Oregon State College 25, University of Washington 21. Goals from floor—O'Connell 4, Taylor 2, Hibbard, Folen, Lenchitsky, MacDonald for Oregon State; Galer 3, Wagner, Lee, Weber, Cook for Washington. Goals from foul—O'Connell, Folen, Lenchitsky, Palmberg, Taylor for Oregon State; Galer 3, Hanover 2, Lee, Weber for Washington. Referee—Emil Piluso, Portland. Umpire—Scott Milligan, Longview, Wash. Time—Two 20-minute periods.

Wiffy Cox Maintains Lead

AGUA CALIENTE, Mex., Feb. 3 (AP)—Wiffy Cox maintained his two-stroke lead over the field yesterday as the Agua Caliente $7500 open golf tournament swung past the 45-hole mark. The Brooklyn professional shot a par 35 on the out nine in the morning, giving him a 174 total. Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y., defending champion and Willie Hunter, Culver City, who were tied for second Thursday with 141, also had par out rounds for a 176 total. Olin A. Dutra, from Santa Monica, picked up two strokes by touring the first nine in 33, two under par, and also had 176.

Wales Defeated Scotland

EDINBURGH, Scotland, Feb. 3 (AP)—Playing before a crowd of 55,000, Wales today defeated Scotland 13 to 6 in an International rugby match.

Boston Cubs Meet Philadelphia At Boston Garden

Lineup at Garden Tonight

Boston	Philadelphia
Gross, lw	rw, Boyd
Halliday, c	c, Anderson
Patterson, rw	lw, Hudson
McInenly, ld	rd, Jeremiah
Bretto, rd	ld, Peters
Jackson, g	g, Wood

Boston spares—Hartnott, Weir, Hitchman, Gross, Halliday, Cunningham, Bretto. Philadelphia spares—Hinsperger, Waite, McGoldrick, King, McLeod, Desmarais, Collings.

Bruin Cubs will try to regain their lead of the Canadian-American Hockey League at the Boston Garden tonight. To do so, however, they must earn points from the Philadelphia Arrows in their contest tonight. The Cubs have been fortunate against the Arrows in games played this season, winning three times, tying once and losing once.

Tonight's game brings the début of Fred Hitchman as manager of the Cubs on home ice. Whether he will play in the game himself or not remains to be seen. That the players are with him was evident in Philadelphia when they held the Arrows to a 2-to-2 on foreign ice and without several of their mainstay players.

Another début to be made on home ice is that of Joe Bretto huge defenseman recently signed for the Cubs. He weighs over 200 pounds and stands over six feet. Under the guidance of Hitchman he should learn plenty of hockey.

J. Jerwa, regular right defenseman, will be unable to play tonight and Hitchman plans to start Bretto, unless at the last minute he decides to start himself and let Bretto substitute for him.

Detroit, Chicago and Rangers certainly are not helping the Bruins any. Detroit and Chicago have gone through their last six games without defeat and Rangers have won three and tied one.

There have been 31 tie games played in the National Hockey League this season. This sort of thing is neither to the liking of the league officials nor the fans.

There have been only 13 shutout games this season in the Can-Am League. Paddy Byrne, Providence goalie, excels to date with four shutout victories and two scoreless ties. Every team in the league has been shut out at least once excepting the Reds. Philadelphia has not won by a shutout, but did play a no-score tie with Providence.

Toronto Maple Leafs and New York Rangers do more for hockey with their offensive measures than any other teams on the major circuit. One wide-open hockey game such as these teams put on is worth six tightly played defensive battles. Since all teams play to win, however, many stick to their defensive tactics regardless.

Business and commercial firms in Detroit are interested in running amateur hockey teams in leagues there and the demand for players is exceeding the supply.

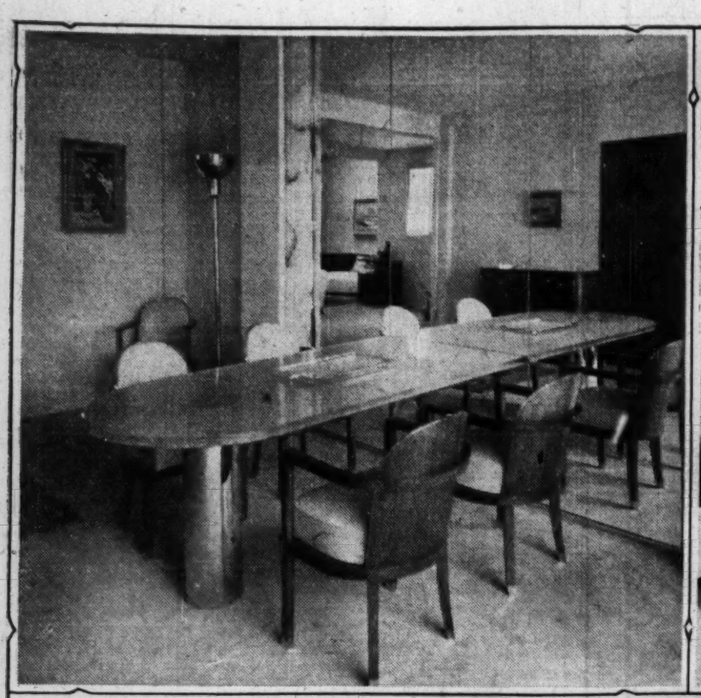
Art Chapman, now with the New York Americans, has had a hectic whirl this season. He started the season as manager of the Cubs. He was recalled by the Bruins and now he is on the N. Y. American roster by trade.

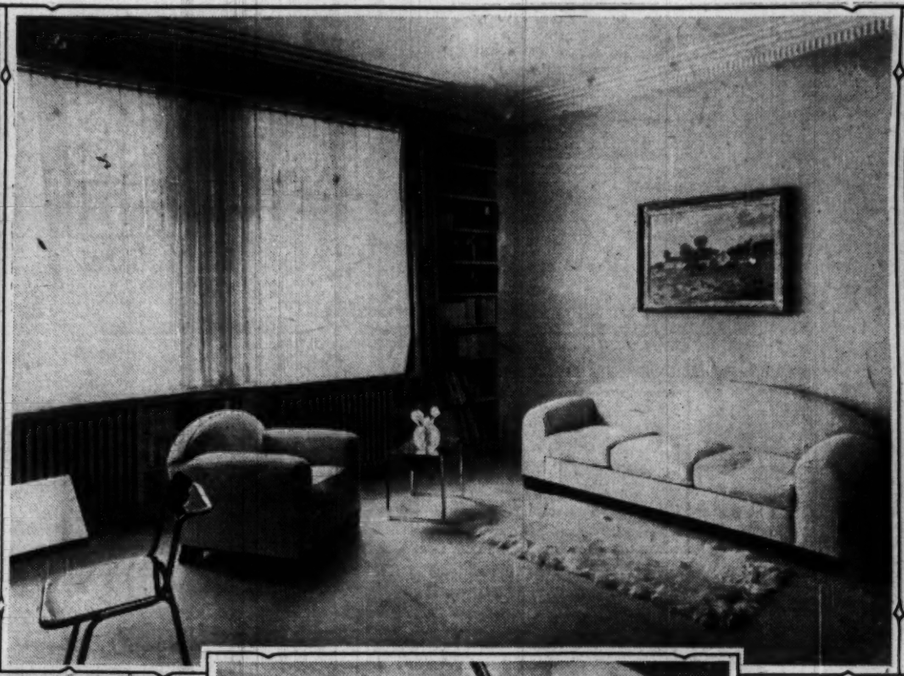
British Empire Games Take Place Next August

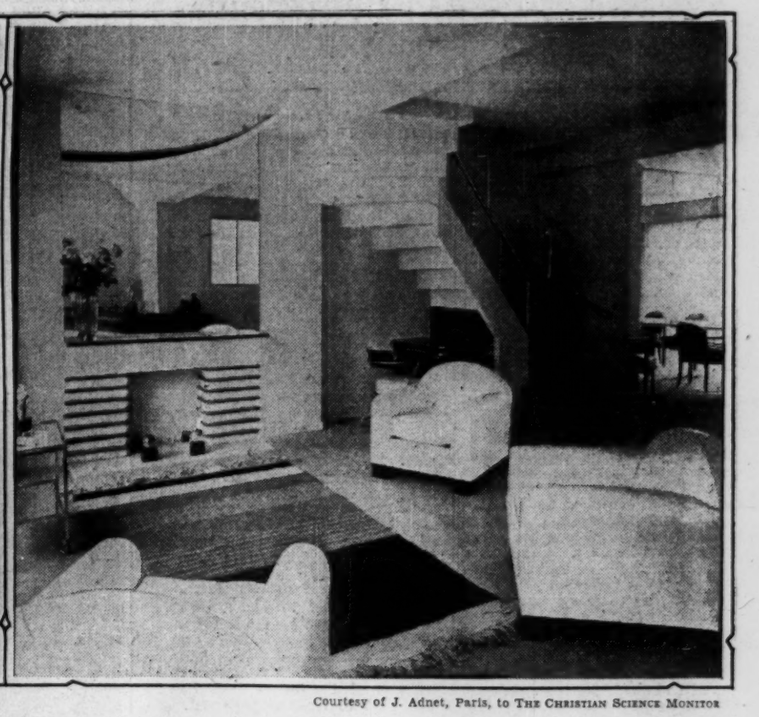
Special from Monitor Bureau

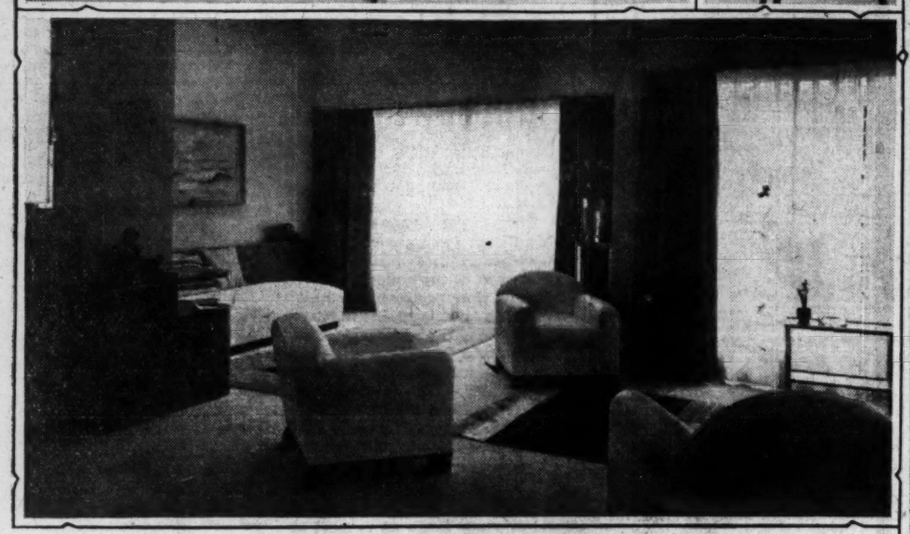
LONDON—Five hundred British athletes from abroad, men and women, will visit London this summer to take part in the second Empire Games. This sports festival, the biggest promoted in England since the Olympic Games of 1908, will begin Aug. 4 with the opening of the athletics section of the program at the White City Stadium. The track and field events will occupy A

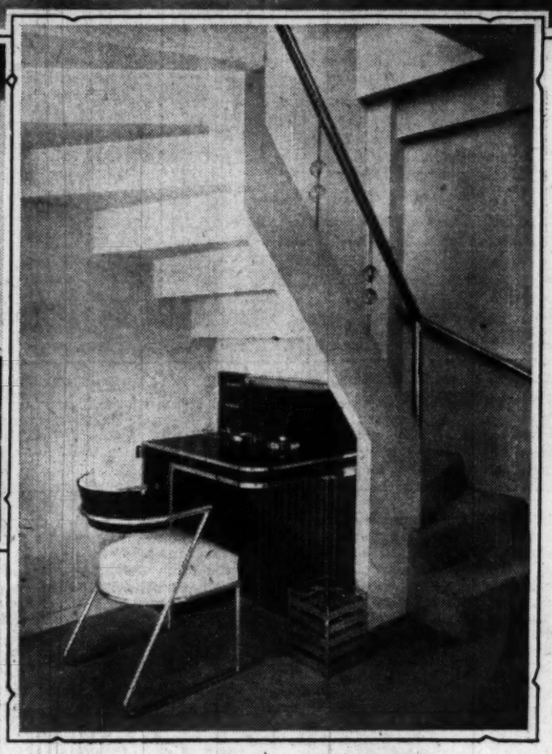
Interior Decoration and Antiques











Courtesy of J. Adnet, Paris, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Parisian Styles in the Treatment of Home Interiors Combine Novelty and Comfort Without the Eccentricities of a Few Years Ago

An apartment which was recently designed by J. Adnet of Paris and executed by Cie. des Arts Français is shown by this group of pictures. At the left is the dining room, with four chairs at the table. This has one end against a mirror that nearly fills a side of the room. The table top is of unpolished glass of a green tint, matched by the morocco covering of the chairs. The lighting is in part from the hollow alabaster columns beside the mirror. The floor covering is Wilton carpet in raw silk tone. The chair frames are walnut wood. The walls are of rough tinted plaster.

In the center above is the salon-studio, with book shelves and radiator grills surounding the simply curtained windows. The walls are putty-colored plaster, the floor covering the same Wilton carpet as in the dining room. The small table is of chromium metal with a top of mirror glass. Chair and sofa are covered with coarse, sand-color, hand-woven fabric.

The color scheme of the studio at the right is white, raw silk, and brown, the walls in putty-colored plaster. The fireplace of white stone and brown tile has above it a large mirror panel. The armchairs are covered with white goat's hair fabric, the thick piled rug is in brown and beige, and the carpet continues the same.

The staircase of the studio has highly interesting planes and angles, as shown in the lower view. Beneath it is a radiator covered with glass tubes. Over this is a desk of black glass and chrome metal, which also forms the frame of the small chair covered with white goat's hair. Another studio view is shown at the left, below.

Touring For the Arts' Sake

Afoot and Afloat, in a City Without Horses or Motorcars

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

Venice

IN A city having the unique setting and the riches of interest this has, as outlined in these columns last week, minor scenes of variety, animation and color are sure to be plentiful. One early surprise centered around, not color, but the lack of it—that on my first approach to a canal all the gondolas in sight were black and had black cushions. I guessed that was because they were for hire and expected a gayer part of Venice would show lively painting on its boats. No such were seen, although many craft were met on the first ride.

One which was moored at the entrance of a fine home was also without color. Its cabin was deeply carved outside and hung inside with heavy, tasseled draperies, all black to the last board and thread. Funereal in looks, I supposed it was so in fact, but it proved to be the usual conveyance of a family of wealth. Also, I learned that black for all boats was established by government decree in 1562. Why, is not clear, nor whence the thin, high beak of the gondola's prow derives its strange, graceful shape.

Another impression from that first hour's ride—that many old homes of aristocracy here were in either pitiful disuse or misuse. Formerly, the lowest floors held kitchens, storage rooms and servants' quarters, while luxurious halls and chambers were on the floors above. Now many of these buildings are residences no longer, but utilized instead for whatever business or activity suits their location or size.

Plumbers, carpenters, leather workers, shoe repairers, lumber storage, coal and wood dealers, are some tenants noticed on ground floors—or is it water floors? Other parts of the same building may be storage space for bulky merchandise, or else not used at all. Windows may be lacking, although a stone and marble front is still intact as a whole, but very shabby in grime and scarred details.

The Italian Government is using numerous former "palaces" for state or city offices or for schools. Over others it has assumed a control that forbids unauthorized alteration or occupancy. The purpose is to preserve these precious structures as "national monuments," a course similar to that followed by several other European nations.

* * *

One conspicuous business front breaks into the long rows of old palaces that wall the Grand Canal, while another near by is less gaudy in gilt and mosaics. Both are showrooms for glass factories on the island of Murano, a mile from Venice. The fame of Venetian glass began more than 1000 years ago, when the city was only a fraction of its present size. Then the glass furnaces were within its area. Three or four centuries later they were decreed a fire hazard, moved to Murano, and rigorously guarded as a government monopoly. Their greatest importance was reached about the time of England's Henry VIII. Later they declined until, about 50 years ago, some enthusiastic citizens brought about a revival of Murano glass making. Thus these shops came to be, the only ones noticed on this waterway.

In one of them I watched a skilled craftsman who shaped goblets, almost paper thin, as he sat near a furnace that held a pot of melted glass. Even while the work was being watched I could hardly believe it was possible of doing. "Hard and brittle" is in the background of everyone's thought of glass. Here it is soft and pliable, taking and holding whatever shape or impression the workman gives it. He dabs a hollow rod into the pot and the end picks up a little of the sirupy mass. Blowing through the tube he makes a large bubble of the heavy drop. Then cuts off the top of it with shears, while revolving rod and glass, and forms the shapely curves that match precisely the model at hand. All the time the material he is working with seems clear, as we know glass to be.

But how can it be glass?

Experience has fixed our belief that glass always breaks before it bends.

That it is impossible to change its shape.

Quite so, but he is actually doing that—the impossible.

But how can we believe the impossible?

And so the bewilderment continues.

* * *

Built into Venice is much plunder brought from vanquished cities. Two tall columns that stand, detached, near the Doges Palace came from some near-eastern temple, perhaps in Syria. Four bronze horses on the church close by are from the spoils of Constantinople, trifles of what Venetians took when they helped capture the city, as mercenaries of Crusaders.

Some small columns—I think they are supports for an arch of St. Marks—still show traces of an Oriental inscription. Set into that church's south walls are Greek basreliefs and marble doorposts. These were once a part of a church in Acre, in Palestine. The city fell in another crusade, in which the Venetians helped, then helped themselves.

Disks of porphyry and many-colored marbles ornament the fronts of palaces. These circles are slices of columns from conquered cities. No one knows how much like material came here, from distant churches and temples, to build other churches, and palaces, for this mightier people.

There is subdued color in the marbles that face many of the buildings. It is said that blue, red, yellow and brown, even much gold, were once common on them. One of these still holds its name of 500 years ago—Ca'd'Oro. That means Golden House, for the metal showed liberally in the polychrome ornament, but there's scarcely a trace left of either gilt or paint.

It is pleasant that the old "Ca'" sticks to it. In old days every place, no matter how fine, was a Casa, which means house. Often it was cut to Ca', as in Ca' d'Oro, which has been restored, outfitted and presented to the city by generous Baron Franchetti.

* * *

Winter offers too little light for the visitor to most churches and galleries. On the brightest summer days some of the interiors must still seem dim, since a good many canvases are darkened by age. Perhaps when new they had a brilliance that suited their surroundings. As late as a century ago Venetians, and maybe most peoples, thought too little of early paintings. A recent film story has an episode which shows "Chris Bean's" work used to patch the henhouse roof. Worse has happened to an untold number of paintings that were in churches and elsewhere here, since the Republic fell on the approach of Napoleon in 1797. Goethe and Ruskin bear evidence to that, in relating their experiences, the latter in 1846.

On the pleasant side of the record stand out the great numbers of pictures that have gone from here to enrich all the galleries of the world; others that are assembled in the extensive galleries of the Academy of Venice and still more that can yet be found in their original positions, in palace, church or guild hall.

* * *

This last day here has been one to be vividly remembered. It has given the final desired contact with the Venice of the present. I have visited at one of the great and ancient homes on the Grand Canal, still occupied in comfort by patricians' descendants. It has been changed somewhat, but not greatly, since it was built, before 1600, the "late" alterations in ceilings and walls coming in the mid 1700s. For a large part, the paneling of oak, the heavy, wide doors with their elaborate bronze handles and other woodwork, is of the first years.

Tapestries woven centuries ago hang in the spaces they were made for. Ceilings by Tiepolo are pleasantly toned after 200 years. Portraits of three generations by Pietro Longhi and his son Alessandro show successive heads of the family, with the same library wall for a background. And the paintings hang in the library itself, unchanged in its furnishings.

Weighty damask hangings are nearly as old as the house, and quite so is the embossed, colored and gilded leather that covers some walls. Glittering masses of rock crystal, not glass, make the chandeliers. Even a bed chamber was shown to me, its air pervaded with an exotic fragrance that might have come from the brocaded hangings of the bed or those of the windows that opened over a canal.

Everywhere the furniture of oak or walnut or ebony or mahogany seemed as permanently placed as the house walls and to belong as certainly to the Venice of the long past.

Tomorrow I leave it all, what I have seen and heard and all I have not, which must be by far the greater. The fascination of the first sight in approaching this city of towers and domes has grown with acquaintance. May the few days I am now to spend in Florence not dull a single memory of this short week in Venice.

London Happenings

By "COLLECTOR"

London

FURTHER little-known antique treasures in the form of documents at the Record Office in Chancery Lane, off Fleet Street, are revealed by Lord Hanworth, the Master of the Rolls.

For example, it will be news to many American visitors and to collectors of historic manuscripts that the Record Office possesses both volumes of the priceless Domesday Book. It further houses the original letter sent to Lord Monteagle, stating the intention to blow up the Houses of Parliament in November, 1605. It also has Guy Fawkes's signature.

* * *

I hear that Sir Buckstone Browne, a long time collector, has had the happy idea of providing antique furniture for one of the Senior Common Rooms in connection with London University College in Gower Street. His gifts include a grandfather clock which possesses that great rarity, a dial of Battersea enamel; two Lancastrian chairs of the Jacobean period; also, a bracket clock made by Thomas Tompion, "the father of English Clockmaking" and the most famous of all of his craft. This piece, although made in London nearly 230 years ago, still keeps perfect time.

* * *

An eight-day grandfather clock exhibited in the City district this season was made by Tompion about the year 1680. It still plays a dozen tunes including "Ladyes of London," composed in 1615. It was bought by a London dealer recently for a few pounds, because the case appeared to be made of mahogany. It proved, however, to be of walnut painted in imitation of mahogany. It was signed by Tompion and is now valued at about 200 guineas.

Old Desk Has Rival

Special from Monitor Bureau

The flat-top small desk for living-room use is steadily gaining a place for itself, we are told by business men who have dealt with desks of all types for many years. The old Governor Winthrop desk and the secretary desk type have a modern rival.

Narrower and shorter than the usual flat-top office desk, the living-room desk does not take up much room and is often placed endwise to the wall. This probably accounts for the new treatment of the back of the desk to make it just as acceptable as the front. One was seen recently which had open shelves at the back for books—which meant a shortening of the drawers.

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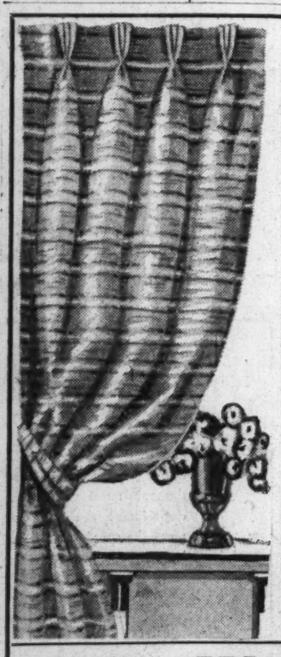

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The final disposition of the
Persian Fine Arts Exhibit
which was formerly at the Paine Furniture Company and the Copley-Plaza Hotel, will now be sold at
Public Auction
at 395 Boylston Street Boston, Mass.
This unusual collection of Persian antiques was assembled in Persia for the purpose of showing at the Century of Progress Exposition. This is your final opportunity to acquire some of the priceless art objects at your own price.
Auction Sale will begin on FRIDAY, FEB. 2, 1934, at 2 P. M. to 4:30 P. M. and evenings from 8 P. M. to 10 P. M. Sale will continue daily until everything is disposed of.
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Each article will be sold at auction individually to the highest bidder. No limit. No reserve.
THIS SALE IS UNDER THE PERSONAL SUPERVISION OF A. KHAN RAHIMI OF TEHERAN, PERSIA

BEAUTY IN STERLING SILVER...
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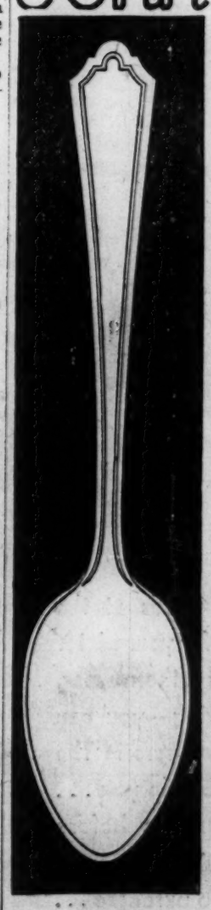

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Progress in Education

A Stir at British Conference

Educational Ideals as Well as System Now in a Crucible

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

A COMPLETE revision of England's educational ideals was demanded by Dr. George Dyson in making his address as president to the twenty-second Congress of Educational Associations meeting at University College. Dr. Dyson made a stir that was England-wide. It was extra-significant in following so closely upon the Prime Minister's speech before the Scottish Educational Congress at Elgin, which pointed to "a thorough survey of the whole educational system." Nothing less than a reconstruction of the educational ladder was called for by President Dyson. His address summed up in one pointed utterance thoughts which have been developing quietly for some time past.

Dr. Dyson's position as director of music at Winchester College, the oldest of the English public schools, his reputation as a musician, and his presidency of a conference embracing 55 educational associations enabled him to speak with an authority which has drawn general attention far beyond the ranks of the teaching profession.

Ready for Revision

After studying leading articles and letters to the press from all parts of the country, one is forced to the conclusion that England, at any rate, is ready for a thorough revision of educational aims and ideals.

The main tenor of Dr. Dyson's address was that our national system of education is still modeled in the main on that devised in the fourteenth century for Winchester College, which was founded by William of Wykeham to produce "clerks," i. e., administrators for church and state. Such a school was as purely vocational as are the workshops of Henry Ford and the laboratories of Lord Melchett today. In consequence we are turning out yearly "millions of semi-literate clerks" most of whom have to turn their backs on all that they have learned before they can earn a living.

Despite a growing interest in arts and crafts and construction in educational centers, a knowledge of the classical languages and the sciences "is still the only promising path to scholarships and prizes, to schoolmasterships, to professorships, bishoprics and the whole hierarchy of civil service." In consequence a "purely mental culture," inculcated mainly by "words and ink," dominates the schools and universities, so that "a knowledge of Latin, algebra and chemistry is proof of a well-spent youth, but the writing of a poem, the painting of a picture, the modeling of a statue, the making of a machine, the playing of a sonata, the composition of a song, these are frills. We can't give a normal school certificate for that sort of thing."

In consequence our education "neither acknowledges nor trains more than a fraction of human faculty and character . . . and the cumulative effect of the system is ever more serious as time goes on and more modern fashions of life replace the past. Compulsory education, as we have hitherto practiced it, has left our populace with the newspaper, the cinematograph and the professional football match as its chief ideas of recreation."

After bantering us humorously on our "historical, psychological and even emotional attitude toward Latin and Greek," Dr. Dyson pleaded that two essential elements of education are best inculcated through the arts—first, the doing and making which should normally follow thinking and planning, and second, the feeling, the emotion, the inner sense of fitness and beauty, "the instinct for what is, in the last analysis, sheer otherworldliness."

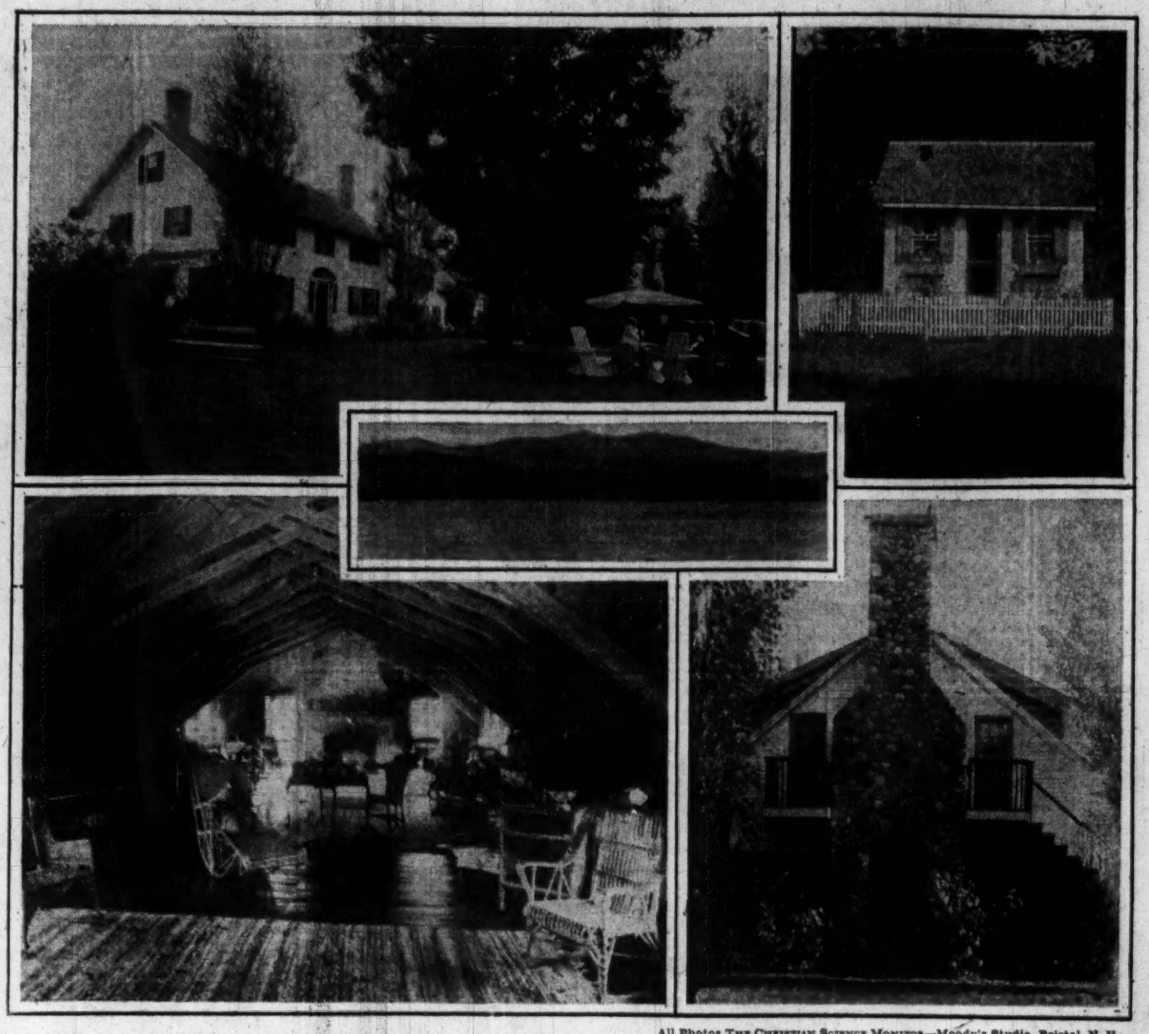
The speaker shewed that the main barrier to progress was psychological—that it lay in our mental obsession with traditional ideals, an obsession which prevented us from envisaging "the actual needs, the actual talents and the future lives of our present pupils. We have to provide not so much for work as for leisure," he declared. "Unemployment itself might create real wealth, just as men of leisure created it in the past, if the psychological environment of worklessness could be changed. . . . If an enforced spell of leisure made a man all the keener to follow his hobbies and recreations, and to make himself actually fitter for the next task than he was before, half the problem would be solved." Such leisure occupation would produce new needs, and the meeting of these would create fresh employment.

A Series of Schools

Dr. Dyson would have the schools give the lead. After an elementary education up to the age of 11 the child should have in each area access to a series of secondary schools, one devoted to literary and linguistic studies, one to mathematics and the sciences, one to handicrafts and engineering, building and town-planning, one, for girls, specializing in domestic economy, "then a real school of art in an environment which would draw out and feed the latent sensitiveness of every child that entered it, and lastly a live school of music built and furnished solely to that end.

"These specialist schools should be absolutely equal in authority and status. The child's final leaving certificate would be a reasonable standard of graduation from any two or three of such schools."

It is in this last sentence that Dr. Dyson departs wholly from current procedure. A great deal is already done through central, art and technical schools to supply the courses he outlines, but the fact remains that the educational ladder must be climbed, and entrance to the professions and business secured, by passing examinations prepared for by book work in the major subjects. It is an interesting correlative fact that children trained more on his lines in the central schools often prove superior to the supposedly abler ones who have gained scholarships to secondary schools.



All Photos The Christian Science Monitor—Moody's Studio, Bristol, N. H.

Upper Left—Section of Lawn on Eastern Side of "Gwen-Nor," the Colonial Home of the Pasquaney Music Colony, Bridgewater, N. H. Right—"Hokku," One of the Cottages of the Colony. Hokku Is a Form of Japanese Poetry Meaning Beauty and Simplicity Unadorned. Inset—Looking Westward Across Newfound Lake From the Music Colony's Beach. Lower Left—Living Room Built Above What Formerly Were Wagon House and Wood Shed of the Old Colonial Homestead That Is Now Headquarters for the Music Colony. Right—"Chimney Door," an Unusual Bit of Architecture at the North End of the Ell of "Gwen Nor."

Four Remedies for the Nations

The World Adrift Series—8

By **Raymond Leslie Buell**

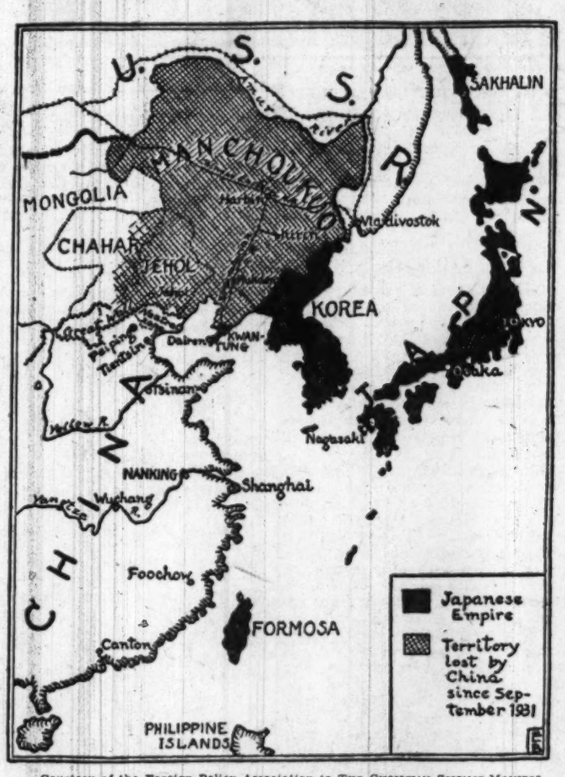
Published in Collaboration With the Foreign Policy Association and the World Peace Foundation

CONFRONTED in 1929 by economic collapse, governments were in theory presented with four possible alternatives. First they could apply the deflationary remedy and return to laissez-faire principles. Second, they could establish sweeping controls over internal economic systems, after the manner of Fascism. Third, they could go to the extreme of nationalizing means of production by the dictatorial methods of Communist Russia. Fourth, they could attempt to superimpose on the existing framework of capitalism and democracy a system of national and international planning, or establish Socialism by democratic means.

Actually no leading government followed any of these alternatives during the early years of the depression. The humanitarian tradition and the fear of revolt were too strong to allow governments to show a callous indifference to the sufferings of the unemployed; and the economic interest of the investor was too powerful to allow thousands of banks and insurance companies to go into bankruptcy, which would have happened had the deflationary course been followed. Nearly every government, therefore, appropriated sums for relief and extended subsidies to save businesses from collapse. These policies led to widespread budgetary deficits, in violation of deflationary principles. On the other hand, the capitalist tradition and the psychology of the boom era were still strong enough to prevent governments from establishing drastic controls over economic systems, while the liberal and democratic tradition prevented parliamentary governments from even considering the dictatorial and terrorist methods which Soviet Russia and Fascist Italy had employed to enact economic remedies.

As a result, government policy during the first few years of the depression was marked by a series of palliatives. In addition to providing relief and subsidies, every government concentrated its efforts on insulating domestic enterprises from the ravages of the depression in foreign countries. With this end in view, the British government abandoned free trade in favor of protection; the United States increased its tariff in 1930; while France imposed a series of embargoes and quotas on foreign trade. Governments which had precipitated the depression by a policy of economic nationalism now attempted to find a remedy in the same policy. But obviously the accentuation of tariff protection, especially when unaccompanied by any well-considered internal reforms, merely increased the excesses of the capitalistic system. Such a policy made it impossible for debtor countries to meet their obligations; decreased purchasing power in many countries, led governments to establish new restrictions on foreign trade in order to protect their currencies; and increased the decline in world prices and employment.

Public opinion became more "isolationist" as economic conditions grew worse. Unwilling or unable to examine fearlessly the international and domestic causes of economic collapse, people blamed the "foreigner" for their troubles; they supported policies, the only effect of which was to injure other peoples and thus increase international bitterness. "Buy American" and "Buy British" campaigns were examples of the defense mechanisms which dominated nearly every country. In an era when the limits of production were almost boundless, society had failed to create a satisfactory distributive system. It was this failure which in part explained the perverted and destructive form assumed by nationalism.



Courtesy of the Foreign Policy Association to The Christian Science Monitor

The Situation in the Far East.

Letters From Parents

"Bean Bottles"

California

Dear Parent Column Friends:

I would miss this column more than any other feature of the paper, I believe, and I hasten to add my mite to help keep it for us.

We have a boy of 11 and a girl of 13. Our greatest difficulty with them has been their quarreling. Unkind, almost hateful, words were screamed at each other more and more often. We knew we must stop this before it developed into a loathsome habit.

The word "habit" brought me the solution. The quarrels, I found, invariably started from a cross word or tone. I figured that if crossness could grow into a habit, good humor could also. My task was to encourage spoken kindness.

I decided the best way to encourage the habit of congeniality was to make the habit of quarreling punish itself; make it so offensive that it would be easily stamped out in the growth of good humor.

I found two ugly bottles (or as nearly ugly as possible), one for each child, and two lovely decorated ones. We called these "bean bottles" and whenever a child spoke sharply or uttered an unkind phrase a bean was dropped into his or her ugly jar. Then when a kindness was done for the other, or an opportunity to say something unkind was deliberately passed up, a bean could be taken from the ugly bottle and put into the beautiful one. We called this "working out beans."

Both children had always been allowed to do something they especially wanted to do on Saturday afternoons — matinee, swimming, hiking, trip to the zoo or a party—and we decided that anyone who still had a bean in his ugly jar Saturday noon should be deprived of the Saturday afternoon pleasure. Needless to say, that was a great spur to their finding ways to work out beans during the week.

And in their finding ways to do this, there was formed the habit of trying to find something nice to do for the other or something kind to say of the other.

"I'll help you put your bedspread on straight."

"I'll fasten your back buttons for you." Such phrases as these rapidly became habits and the delight was great one day when brother told sister how nicely she had done something, to find there were no beans to be taken out of his ugly bottle.

"It doesn't matter," he said. "I just told her that because I thought it."

Thus the habit of saying nice things because they think them has grown, and in the same degree it has crowded out the thinking of unkind things. And a joy in the achievements of the other is also showing itself. Brother boasts to callers of the beautiful things sister makes and she, in turn, points to the strength and prowess of his doings.

I would like to hear how other parents have solved the problem of children reading their daily Bible lessons. At our house it seems to be a disliked task and often seems to be doing more harm than good.

(Mrs.) L. G. M.

Another Letter on "The Making a Game of Things"

Michigan

Dear Editor:

May the mother of four make a few remarks and suggestions? I always read the Parent Column through and a recent letter prompts me to write in answer.

A mother of a four-year old tells of making a game of each activity in order to get the child to do it. But with a family, however, I find that one child cannot be allowed to monopolize Mother's time and attention.

The "making a game of things," should not, of course, be carried too far. First, by the time a child is six, such methods cease to appeal to him and the mother must find new methods to handle the situations which arise. Second, a child should learn that certain things must be done at a certain time, whether he is especially eager to do them or not.

If the child hangs back at bath time, I would say, gently and firmly, "My dear, this is the right time for you to have your bath. If you do not get in by yourself, Mother will put you in. You must be bathed and dressed before lunch." Then if necessary, the child would be put in and bathed and taken out, pleasantly, but none the less, firmly. Any tears and sulks should be disregarded, and they will disappear when the child learns that there isn't any use to make a scene. For a child to be the chief character in a drama or to be entertained, is an incentive to his disobedience.

Sometimes, I believe, there is a right kind of force which is a good thing—a child has a right to be taught obedience. A recent letter-writer speaks of the occasional necessity for "instant obedience." I agree with him, and that habit of obedience must be built up, not acquired all at once.

Don't think we are stern, unyielding parents, for such is not the case. We have games for activities, too, but as the older children outgrew them, we had an underlying basis of obedience to fair and just demands which Mother made.

Another mother speaks of a new baby in the family as a "great softener." We have found this true. Hands are clean, voices gentle, help is cheerfully given, all because of the beloved little one. The number of years between the children doesn't matter, we have found, for the family relationships can help to bring out the best that is in all of us.

(Mrs.) R.

Turning Your Vacation Into Cultural Advantage

Music Colony as Choice of Those Who Love Arts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AMONG wholesome developments in the fine arts in the United States is that of the summer colony devoted to music, painting or the theater. That these colonies are increasing in number and strength is some indication of a deepening appreciation of the arts among people who, financially or otherwise, may not be able to give their full time to these fields professionally. The colony enables one to spend a summer or less, in beautiful surroundings, among congenial people interested in the same things, and is a focus for joint effort of a cultural sort that benefits not alone those who take part but also the community.

As the Pasquaney Music Colony of Bridgewater, N. H., makes plans for the coming summer, its past summers of experience enable it to deepen and widen its fields. A summer colony for adults, situated on the lovely Newfound Lake—the Indians called it Pasquaney—it offers opportunity for studying the drama, voice, violin, piano, puppetry and kindred arts, and it also offers to the community a benefit from this group study.

The main building is a fine old New England house to which additions have been built. This place is on an estate of 75 acres, and provides a satisfying setting for the group activities of the colony, while quaint little cabins in the shade of the many trees provide sleeping quarters.

The Heads

Mr. Robert Lawrence Weer, known professionally as Robert Lawrence, directs the colony's musical activities. Mrs. Weer, professionally known as Del Macan Lawrence, is in charge of the dramatic courses and directs the Pasquaney Players.

Mr. Lawrence for many years has been notably successful as a teacher of voice culture. He is also well-known throughout the country as an organizer of community singing. Mrs. Lawrence has attracted a widely favorable comment with a number of plays. The combined skill of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence offer to music and dramatic lovers an unusual opportunity for definite progress in their chosen vocations.

With the coming season certain phases of puppetry will be taught. A portable puppet theater is being made for use in classes and for shows in camps and near-by communities.

A fine new theater is now being evolved from the old barn. This will be called "The Wagon Wheel," in memory of the unreckoned wagons that have rolled over its floors since the original owner laid them early in the last century. Suspended from the ceiling is an old wagon wheel, transformed into a chandelier. A small balcony overlooks the "orchestra circle." This little theater is for plays, musicals, and puppet shows by experienced performers, assisted by talented students.

There is also an outdoor amphitheater and here the Sunday community concerts are given. The outdoor amphitheater is located in a pine grove east of the highway, and is reached by paths that wind under silver birches, lofty elms and hemlock. No engineers are needed here to stretch wires or erect sounding boards, for the acoustics of the amphitheater are as nearly perfect as possible. From the platform the softest spoken word or the most delicate musical sound can be heard by the entire audience.

Free Concerts

The free community concerts given in this natural auditorium are planned for each Sunday afternoon during next July and August. These include not only singing and instrumental music offered by members of the colony's faculty and talented students, but also hymns and folk songs, in which the audience joins.

The Pasquaney Music Colony also offers to near-by communities during the months of July and August the services of faculty and more experienced students. Already the colony has supplied the entertainment for Old Home Days at North Hebron and Bridgewater. Last summer it gave a free concert at Pleasant View in Concord.

While the music and dramatic courses of the colony are primarily for adults, children living outside the colony are allowed to join certain classes in dramatic art and a few musical subjects. Also, as day students, adults living outside the colony are accepted for all courses.

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The Home Forum

Visiting

KEESJE lives always in the present. It was hopeless, therefore, to point out that Brother, although having the present joys of a new blouse and a ride in the motor car, would in the near future arrive at a house where little boys would be expected to sit still and are discouraged from poking exploring fingers into the priceless Sèvres ornaments (a habit of Keesje's!) Boys, as little as Keesje, are really far happier at home.

Keesje couldn't see that at all.

"I know," I said, thrillingly. "Let's go to the farm and ask if Jaantje can come to tea with you."

"Oh, yes. Please!"

What sunshine! What blue sky! What golden-brown beech leaves tumbling, twisting and whirling in an almost ceaseless breeze. We raced to catch them. Quickly, quickly, for so many dropped into the water and floated away. Fairy cargo boats to carry the lily seeds that lay scattered—

And then: "Let's jump over the orange-tree holes."

These are round holes, left when the orange tree tubs are taken into the orangerie at the end of summer. Quite deep they are, and just wide enough for a little boy to jump over. Feet together. Jump! Just like a kangaroo. Jump, jump, jump.

"Stop! Look! There's a new toadstool, a lacquered white one. It wasn't there yesterday."

Then more jumps until we came to the low sweeping boughs of the first beech tree. "I'se so tall," announced Keesje; "'s tall as a tree." And he waggled his head against the branch just to show. Here we marched in single file, kicking up the leaves to see them shower over our legs and feet, blowing back toward the orange-tree holes and dropping before reaching there. Sometimes we uncovered honey-colored mushrooms hidden beneath the drifted leaves, and these we gathered carefully and put in the pocket of my old coat.

"See, see, love'y nuts." Off we flew again to search beneath the chestnut tree, for there was just the possibility that we might find a nut; although we had looked there every day for the past fortnight without finding one. We had found so many there before that there couldn't possibly be one left; but Keesje is nothing if not thorough and will, I suppose, search round that tree until next season, when he will be delighted to find one "at last."

On the bridge (this one has no railings) Keesje lay down flat, because he wanted to see something that was directly underneath the bridge. "Bless the inventor of dungarees," I thought, as I watched the sprawling blue figure on the moss-grown bridge. Up again to see how many hops we must do to reach the "swing tree," which is a name derived from the low crooked branch on which a small boy can sit with a certain degree of comfort and swing up and down by stubbing the ground with his toes.

This gave me time to admire the beeches again. All brown leaves now; but in the spring and summer how gorgeous were those copper beeches, with a wonderful blueness at evening time, like the bloom of a purple plum. And now, splendid still. As splendid as when they were lush green before they changed the color of their garb.

"'Nough swing," said Keesje, decidedly, and leaped down to run toward the opening between the yews where a narrow path leads to the farm. Into the farmyard we cantered, pausing only to swing over the pole of the bean drying wheel; replete now with the winter supply of beans.

"Jaantje," we called together, and a little girl came running out of a stable to meet us; then stopped, suddenly shy.

"Moeder is niet thuis," she announced abruptly, defensively.

That was awkward, for I couldn't well abduct the child in the absence of her mother, but I didn't want to disappoint Keesje. Fortunately, Keesje gave me time to think by asking if there were any cows about. Yes, two had been brought indoors for the winter already. Would we like to see them? Of course we would, so we followed our little guide to where the cows stood tethered to poles. We admired and patted them, gave them some turnip tops, allowed them to lick our hands, and then turned our attention to the guinea pigs—father, mother, sister and brother of Keesje's own guinea pigs.

At this moment Jaantje's father came into the barn. He was, he said, just going to fetch in beet from the field. We bundled into the cart and rode in slow and dignified manner to the beet field. Here we found that the vegetables had already been pulled up and piled in circular "walls" four or five feet high, with roots to center, and the green leaves outward. The farmer and his assistant stood inside one of the "walls" and, lopping off the leaves, threw them on a pile outside, heaping the roots in the center until eventually only these were left to be loaded into the cart.

Two little figures perched on the load of beet on the return journey. Bright blue overalls and blue-checked pinafore, both surmounted by rosy-cheeked faces and flaxen curls. Along the avenue jolted the cart, an avenue of bronze, flame, orange, red and purple leafed trees. The brown horse tugged with nodding head. Arrived at the farm, we helped to unload the beets and stack them into the big rectangular pit where they will be stored for the winter food for the cows when grass is scarce.

Jaantje's mother returned while we were doing this, so we asked if Jaantje might come to tea with us.

Yes, but first she must change her dress (Wny? She looks sweet as she is!) and wash her face (it's not a bit dirty, only rosy and autumny), and take off her klompen and put on her Sunday shoes of patent leather (She's far more comfortable in her klompen. Mayn't she keep them on?), and brush her hair (It will be tangled again in a minute), and at last Jaantje, with the proudest smile, was ready to accompany us.

We showed her everything, although she'd seen them all lots of times before. Little-path-through-the-yews,—swing-tree, bridge-where-lie-down, the-place-where-we-found-the-mushrooms, the chestnut-tree-where-we-might-find-a-nut, tree-that-we're-as-tall-as, the orange-tree-holes, finishing with a catching-leaves contest.

They made their own cambric tea, taking turns to pour out, and as I watched them so busy and contented I knew that it had been a perfect afternoon of visiting.

Keesje will appreciate Sèvres later!

A. P.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

'Ladies' Tailor: Abramka Stiftik'

November was a very lively month in the regiment's calendar. It was on the tenth of November that the annual ball took place. The ladies, of course, spent their best efforts in preparation for this event. Needless to say that in these arduous activities, Abramka Stiftik, the ladies' tailor, played a prominent rôle. He was the one man in Chmyrsk who had any understanding at all for the subtle art of the feminine toilet. Preparations had begun in his shop in August already. Within the last weeks his modest parlour—furnished with six shabby chairs placed about a round table, and a fly-specked mirror on the wall—the atmosphere heavy with a smell of onions and herring, had been filled from early morning to the evening hours with the most charming and elegant of the fairer sex. There was trying-on and discussion of styles and selection of material. It was all very nerve-racking for the ladies.

The only one who had never appeared in this parlour was the captain's wife. That had been a thorn in Abramka's flesh. He had spent days and nights going over in his mind how he could rid this lady of the, in his opinion, wretched habit of ordering her clothes from Moscow. For this ball, however, as she herself had told him, she had not ordered a dress, but only material from out of town, from which he deduced that he was to make the gown for her. But there was only one week left before the ball, and still she had not come to him. Abramka was in a state of feverishness. He longed once to make a dress for Mrs. Zarubkin. It would add to his glory. He wanted to prove that he understood his trade just as well as any tailor in Moscow, and that it was quite superfluous for her to order her gowns outside of Chmyrsk. He would come out the triumphant competitor of Moscow.

As each day passed and Mrs. Zarubkin did not appear in his shop, his nervousness increased. Finally she ordered a dressing-jacket from him—but not a word said of a ball gown. What was he to think of it?

So, when Semyonov told him that Mrs. Zarubkin was expecting him at her home, it goes without saying that he instantly removed the dozen pins in his mouth, as he was trying on a customer's dress, told one of his assistants to continue with the fitting, and instantly set off to call on the captain's wife. In this case, it was not a question of a mere ball gown, but of the acquisition of the best customer in town.

Although Abramka wore a silk hat and a suit in keeping with the silk hat, still he was careful not to ring at the front entrance, but always knocked at the back door. At another time when the captain's orderly was not in the house—for the captain's orderly also performed the duties of the captain's cook—he might have knocked long and loud. On other occasions a cannon might have been shot off right next to Tatyana Grigoryevna's ears and she would not have lifted her fingers to open the door. But now she instantly caught the sound of the modest knocking and opened the back door herself for Abramka.

"Oh!" she cried delightedly. "You, Abramka!"

She really wanted to address him less familiarly, as was more befitting so dignified a man in a silk hat; but everybody called him "Abramka," and he would have been very much surprised had he been honored with his full name, Abram Srulevich Stiftik. . . .

Ever since his apprenticeship he had been called "Abramka," which did not strike him as at all derogatory or unfitting. Even his shingle read: "Ladies' Tailor: Abramka Stiftik"—the most valid proof that he deemed his name immaterial, but that the chief thing to him was his art. As a matter of fact, he had attained, if not perfection in tailoring, yet remarkable skill. To this all the ladies of the S—— Regiment could attested with conviction.

Abramka removed his silk hat, stepped into the kitchen, and said gravely, with profound feeling:

"Mrs. Zarubkin, I am entirely at your service." — From "Dethroned," by I. N. POTAPENKO, in "Best Russian Short Stories." Compiled and edited by THOMAS SELTZER. (New York: Boni & Liveright.)

By Permission of the Artist and Courtesy of the Rembrandt Gallery, London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Old Woman Spinning: From an Etching by Rosa Hope, Exhibited at the Rembrandt Gallery, London

The loaded distaff in the left hand placed
With spongy clothes of snow white wool was graced;
From these the right hand lengthy fibres drew
Which into thread 'neath nimble fingers grew;
At intervals a gentle touch was given
By which the twirling whorl was onward driven;
Then, when the sinking spindle reached the ground
The recent thread around the spire was wound.
Until the clasp within the nipping cleft
Held fast the newly finished line of weft.

THUS did an old Latin poet describe in detail the primitive method of spinning upon which the mechanical appliances of today are formed; and thus the country spinners still twist their yarn, set the spindles revolving, and keep their wheels humming in cottage corners.

The etching, "Old Woman Spinning," is a poem in itself, the circular line, repeated in the bent shoulders of the spinner, her white frilled mutch, and the wheel, expressing the symbol of eternity; while the thread winding on and on links the spinners of ancient civilizations with those who have kept the wheel turning through the ages up to the present day.

There is a soft, gentle charm in the way the subject has been handled, and a gracious dignity about the seated figure working automatically with deft, sure fingers, while her thoughts move contentedly to the music of the wheel.

The origin of spinning is hidden in the mists of antiquity; many have been the speculations on the discovery of the art, one writer painting a word picture of some far-off shepherd boy who, while tending his sheep and playing with the fibers of discarded wool, discovers that by twisting them between his fingers they can be lengthened into a thread. A twig of a tree acts as a spindle round which, by an occasional turn, still longer threads are wound; and so, from these simple beginnings, the spinning machine evolves. The fact remains, however, that the robes worn by the ancient Egyptians were made of spun linen; and that, centuries before the Christian era, the finest textures came from the spinning wheels of India.

Miss Rosa Somerville Hope, who is a painter in water color as well as an etcher, and whose work has been shown in many exhibitions, expresses shape by means of definitely defined shadows; and she has a strong feeling for the organization of lights and darks in composition whereby to tell a graphic tale.

Homemade Bread

The hedges round the farm are being cut back once more. Men, with curved blades on long handles, are chopping and slashing at thorn and brier. Presently here and there along the hedgerows, where the rubbish has been drawn into heaps, fires will be lit and the smell of smoke will sweep across the fields.

The acrid scent of burning thorn brings back a vivid picture of years ago, when most of the cottage wives in Cambridgeshire used to make their own bread. Mrs. Pettit, who lived near us, had a bread-making day once a week. Early in the morning she would go to and from the stick heap outside her garden, carrying an armful of thorn branches, gathered when the hedges were cut back in the spring. She always said thorn branches were best for heating her brick oven.

Later in the day, we children would go down and see how she was getting on. Breadmaking held a great, a not wholly disinterested fascination for us! There would be the big earthenware bread pans, brown on the outside, yellow within, covered with snowy cloths in front of the kitchen grate. They were filled with rising dough. If we arrived at the right moment, we would see these puffy mounds cut up and dropped into tins, or molded into mounds with lesser rounds on top, to make cottage loaves. Then we would see the little iron door of the brick oven opened, and all the glowing red thorn ash raked out with a long iron rake and the rows of loaves pushed in instead. Oh, the sweet-smelling heat that rushed out in our faces before the door was closed again! No wonder Mrs. Pettit looked warm on a baking day!

After this part of the proceedings, we were invited to come again later and see the bread taken out. The door was opened and there were the loaves, no longer white, but beautifully brown, those in tins swelling over with a delectable cleft down each center: the cottage loaves deliciously country looking, and as buxom in shape as Mrs. Pettit herself.

One by one she brought them out, and left them to cool, before putting them in the bread crock. A little loaf we had somehow taken a special interest in was wrapped up, still warm, and sent home with us, and oh, how good it tasted!

Since bakers took to delivering bread in all country places, the necessity for home baking no longer exists—a great pity, from our point of view! There was a flavor about those homemade loaves indescribably sweet and toothsome. Whenever I sniff the scent of thorn branches burning, that flavor comes back; and with it a picture of Mrs. Pettit's brick oven, and the bread, all brown and crusty, ready to be taken out.

E. F.

Sealed Fountain

Sealed is the fountain, where the silver
Delicate bubble of the stream
Rose a tenuous thin river,
Leans the ilex in her dream.

Phantom is the vale forever,
Hushed the music in that throat
As though Spring again would never
Translate silence to a note.

—PHOEBY PALMER, in *Voices*.

Evening Song

I heard last night a little child go singing
'Neath Casa Guidi windows, by the church,
O bella liberta, O bella!—stringing
The same words still on notes he went in search
So high for, you concluded the upspringing
Of such a nimble bird to sky from perch
Must leave the whole green bush in a tremble green,
And that the heart of Italy must beat
While such a voice had leave to rise serene
'Twixt church and palace of a Florence street;
A little child, too, who not long had been
By mother's finger steadied on his feet,
And still *O bella liberta* he sang.

—ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING, in "Casa Guidi Windows."

Inbrünstiges und wirksames Gebet

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ES DURFTE kaum einen Menschen geben, der nicht schon einmal seinem höchsten Begriff von einer höchsten Macht gemäß zu Gott gebetet hat. Diese Macht ist anerkanntermaßen gut, sonst würde man keine Hilfe von ihr erwarten. Denkende Männer und Frauen geben zu, daß Gebet zu Gott zu bestimmten und dauernden Ergebnissen im Leben einzelner Menschen geführt hat, und auch bei Gruppen von Menschen und unter Völkern wirksam gewesen ist.

In der Bibel sind viele Fälle von Befreiung durch Gebet und Gottvertrauen berichtet. Daß Mose die Kinder Israel erfolgreich aus der Knechtschaft herausführte, zeugte von einer Geduld und einem Mut, die er nur durch ernstes Gebet, durch Hingebung und Harren auf Gott erlangt haben konnte. Als Jakob zu Pniel mit einem falschen Begriff von einem von Gott getrennten Selbst—dem allgemeinen Feind der Menschheit—rang, bewies er durch inbrünstiges Beten und treues Arbeiten mit der göttlichen Kraft die gottgegebene Herrschaft des Menschen. Wie erbauend auch die Psalmen sind, die in Bestätigung, Hoffnung, Zuversicht, Vertrauen, Demut und Danksagung die Innigkeit eines zu Gott erhobenen Denkens atmen! Daniels Errettung in der Löwengrube war die Frucht unablässigen Betens, und das Ergebnis war weitreichend; denn auf Befehl des Königs wurde im ganzen Land „der Gott Daniels" verkündigt.

Christus Jesus verstand die große Bedeutung des Gebets, und alle Christen können durch Befolgen seines Beispiels und seiner Lehren den Weg zur wahren Gemeinschaft mit Gott, der göttlichen Liebe, finden. Jesu Heilungswerk offenbart Gott als den liebreichen Vater, der immer für Seine Kinder sorgt und sie durch Gefahr und Versuchung hindurch führt und bewahrt, und als Ihn anrufen, immer kommen können. Wir lesen, daß unser Meister die Einsamkeit der Berge aufsuchte, um mit dem Vater Gemeinschaft zu haben. In den Evangelien ist berichtet, daß er zuweilen die Nacht mit Beten zubrachte. Welche Erquickung, Stärkung und geistige Erleuchtung er, allein mit Gott, in jenen stillen Stunden gefunden haben muß! Am Morgen ging er dann unter das Volk, heilte die Menschen von Krankheit und Sünde aller Art und weckte sogar die Toten auf. Die wahre Art des Betens zeigte er im Gebet des Herrn, das er seinen Nachfolgern als Anleitung gab. Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, führt in ihrem Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 16) aus, wie nötig es ist, daß wir „das vom Himmel stammende Streben und das geistige Bewußtsein erreichen, auf welches in dem Gebet des Herrn hingewiesen wird, und welches die Kranken augenblicklich heilt".

Mrs. Eddy lernte den Wert des Betens frühzeitig erkennen. Von Kind auf war ein Hauptzug ihres Lebens das tiefe Verlangen, Gott zu erkennen. Ihr erschien das Gebet so wichtig, daß sie diesem Gegenstand ein ganzes Kapitel im Lehrbuch widmete. Es ist belanglos, wie verwickelt unser menschliches Leben ist; Gott, das göttliche Gemüt, erhält Seine geistige Schöpfung, den Menschen und das Weltall, unversehrt und harmonisch. Die Christliche Wissenschaft legt die Bibel in ihrer geistigen Bedeutung verständlich aus und bringt des Menschen Vollkommenheit als Gottes Ebenbild ans Licht. Daher fallen alle altehrwürdigen Anschauungen, Glaubenslehren und menschlichen Annahmen, die auf der Voraussetzung beruhen, daß der Mensch materiell sei, der Allerhabenheit des Geistes gegenüber nicht im geringsten ins Gewicht. Jesus vollbrachte seine Selbstüberwindung in der Wüste und in Gethsemane durch unerschütterliche Gemeinschaft mit Gott und durch standhaftes Gottvertrauen. In Erkenntnis der Notwendigkeit, daß alle auf dem von Christus gewiesenen Wege nachfolgen, rät Mrs. Eddy eindringlich: „Die Christlichen Wissenschafter können nicht zu emsig wachen, oder ihre Türen zu dicht verschließen, oder zu Gott zu inständig beten, um von den Ansprüchen des Bösen befreit zu werden "(Miscellaneous Writings, S. 114). Dies stimmt mit unseres Meisters Mahnung überein: „Wachet und betet, daß ihr nicht in Anfechtung fallet!" Niemand kann diese Anweisung vergessen, ohne Frieden und Fortschritt zu opfern. Um sich vor Trägheit, Hochmut, Selbstsucht und Sünde in irgend einer Form zu bewahren, muß man wachsam, demütig, uneigennützig und reines Herzens sein und Gott immer um Kraft bitten. Durch diese Haltung ist man geborgen; das ist beten „ohne Unterlaß".

Sich Gottes Vollkommenheit, Gegenwart und Macht vergegenwärtigen ist die höchste Form des Gebets; es ist in Reichweite und Wirkung unbegrenzt. Solches Beten erhebt und segnet nicht bloß den einzelnen, sondern die ganze Welt fühlt den Einfluß wahren Gebets, und Befürchtungen, Argwohn und Haß werden dadurch verringert. Der Apostel Jakobus versichert uns: „Des Gerechten Gebet vermag viel, wenn es ernstlich ist".

Was kann nicht alles durch ernstes Gebet, durch Geduld und selbstlose Liebe vollbracht werden! Mrs. Eddy erkannte die große Wichtigkeit dieser Eigenschaften für das christliche Heilen, und alle, die willens sind, sich an diesem großen Werk zu beteiligen und ihre Erlösung auszuarbeiten, sollten wohl über ihre liebevolle Anweisung nachdenken: „Am meisten bedürfen wir des Gebetes inbrünstigen Verlangens nach Wachstum in der Gnade, das in Geduld, Sanftmut, Liebe und guten Werken zum Ausdruck kommt" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 4). Nicht was wir wünschen oder was uns an Materiellem zu fehlen scheint, tut uns am meisten not, sondern unser größtes Bedürfnis in jeder Lage und auf jeder Erfahrungsstufe ist stets, Gott zu kennen und Seinen Willen zu tun. Dies wird durch die Eigenschaften der Gnade vollbracht. Gesundheit, Einmütigkeit, Freudigkeit und Freiheit sind das Erbe der Kinder Gottes und gehören zu den Dingen, die allen denen „zufallen", die nach des Meisters Gebot „am ersten nach dem Reich Gottes und nach seiner Gerechtigkeit trachten". Tun wir dies von ganzem Herzen und inbrünstig, so werden die Ergebnisse nichts zu wünschen übrig lassen, sondern unsere Erwartungen sogar übersteigen.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Permanence

The countryside is brown and bare,
And wintry winds are in the air—
But all the little pines are green.

The steeplebush is rustling dry,
And snowclouds gather in the sky—
Still, all the little pines are green.

The apple tree is gaunt and gray,
For all its leaves have blown away—
Yet I can see the pines quite green.

The summer birds have disappeared;
At night the winter owls seem weird.
In hollows where the pines are green.

Skies may be dark, and castles fall;
But there is one friend I can call—
So long as pines are evergreen.

BEATRICE HOLMAN.

Fervent and Effectual Prayer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS doubtful whether there be anyone who has not at some time prayed to God, according to his highest concept of a supreme power. This power is admittedly good, or else one would not expect to be helped by it. It is conceded by thoughtful men and women that prayer to God has brought definite and permanent results in individual lives, and has also been effective with groups of people and among nations.

The Bible records many incidents of deliverance through prayer and reliance upon God. Moses' success in leading the children of Israel out of bondage bore evidence of patience and courage that could have come only through earnest prayer, consecration, and waiting upon God. Jacob, wrestling at Peniel with a false sense of a selfhood apart from God, the common enemy of mankind, proved man's God-given dominion through fervent prayer and working faithfully with divine power. How comforting, too, are the Psalms, breathing the warmth of uplifted thought in acknowledgment, hope, confidence, trust, humility, and thanksgiving! Daniel's preservation in the den of lions was the fruit of unceasing prayer; and the result was far-reaching, for "the God of Daniel" was proclaimed throughout the land by the king's decree.

Christ Jesus understood the great importance of prayer, and all Christians can learn by following his life and teachings the way to true communion with God, divine Love. Jesus' ministry of healing reveals God as the tender Father, ever caring for His children, guiding and preserving them through danger and temptation, and as the great Physician, ever available to all who call upon Him. Our Master, we read, sought the solitude of the mountains to commune with the Father. It is stated in the Gospel narratives that at times he spent the night in prayer. What solace, strength, and spiritual enlightenment must have come to him during those silent hours, alone with God! On the morrow he was found with the multitudes, healing them of all manner of sickness and sin, and even raising the dead. The true manner of praying he indicated in the Lord's Prayer, which he gave as a guide to his followers. The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 16), makes plain our need for reaching "the heaven-born aspiration and spiritual consciousness, which is indicated in the Lord's Prayer and which instantaneously heals the sick."

Mrs. Eddy early learned the value of prayer. From childhood her life evidenced a deep hungering to know God. So important did she consider prayer that an entire chapter in the textbook is devoted to this subject. It matters not how much is involved in our human experience, God, divine Mind, maintains His own spiritual creation, man and the universe, intact and harmonious. Christian Science clearly interprets the Scriptures in their spiritual intent, and brings to light man's perfection as God's likeness. Hence, all time-honored theories, creeds, and human beliefs, based on the supposition that man is material, weigh not one iota against the supremacy of Spirit. Jesus' overcoming in the wilderness and in Gethsemane was accomplished through steadfast communion with and reliance upon God. Mrs. Eddy, discerning the need for all to follow in the Christ-way, earnestly counsels thus: "Christian Scientists cannot watch too sedulously, or bar their doors too closely, or pray to God too fervently, for deliverance from the claims of evil" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 114). This conforms to our Master's admonition, "Watch and pray, that ye enter not into temptation;" and no one may forget this instruction without sacrificing peace and progress. To guard against inertia, pride, selfishness, and sin in any form, one must be alert, humble, unselfish, and pure in heart, ever looking to God for strength. This attitude brings one into safety. It is praying "without ceasing."

The realization of God's perfection, presence, and power is the highest form of prayer; it is boundless in scope and limitless in effect. Not only is one who prays thus individually uplifted and benefited, but the whole world feels the influence of true prayer, and its fears, suspicions, and hatred are thereby lessened. The Apostle James assures us that "the effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much."

What cannot be accomplished through earnest prayer, patience, and unselfed love? Mrs. Eddy found these qualities of precious import in her work of Christian healing; and all who would have a part in this great work, and in the task of working out their salvation, may well ponder her loving direction, "What we most need is the prayer of fervent desire for growth in grace, expressed in patience, meekness, love, and good deeds" (Science and Health, p. 4). Not what we want, or what we seem to lack materially, but always, in every state and stage of experience, the greatest need is to know God and do His will. This is accomplished through the qualities of grace. Health, harmony, happiness, and freedom are the heritage of the children of God, and are included in the things "added" to all who, as our Master directs, "seek . . . first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness." If this is done wholeheartedly and with a fervent spirit, the results will be all that can be desired, and even more.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

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Financial: Market Quotations

Stocks Turn Up Vigorously In Short Session

Rails and Merchandising Stocks in Demand—Close Is Firm

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (AP)—With the gold rush from Europe to America apparently gaining momentum, stocks today turned up vigorously, and more than regained their declines of the previous session.

Rails and merchandising issues and specialties were in demand, and advances of 1 to 2 or more points predominated. The close was firm.

The dollar was an erratic mover in foreign exchange markets, dropping more than 6 cents at one time in terms of sterling, then recovering a portion of the loss. French francs also moved up with the pound, and other European currencies followed suit.

Equities received their first encouragement from grains in several days. Wheat came back more than a cent a bushel before noon. Cotton was again moderately higher and other commodities displayed a steadier tone than recently.

Equipments Strong

Rail equipment stocks were given a play, American Locomotive advancing nearly 3 points while Baldwin Locomotive and American Car & Foundry were up 1 to 2.

The more active carrier gainers of 1 to 2 included Union Pacific, N. Y. Central, Baltimore & Ohio and Santa Fe.

Among others up as much were U. S. Steel, du Pont, Chrysler, Case, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Auburn, Allied Chemical, Loew's, U. S. Pipe & Foundry, American Rolling Mill, American Commercial Alcohol and International Harvester.

American Telephone was about unchanged, and the aircrafts were still in supply.

Switching Operations

The turnover in stocks was about double that of last Saturday. Brokerage houses said there was an expansion of public participation, with considerable switching from long-held issues into more active shares. Only small buying, though, was reported from estates, trusts and investment trusts, and some foreign accounts were said to have been taking profits.

Shares of some of the companies found new followings upon advices from Washington that the Administration planned to establish a bank for the purpose of financing export trade, especially that to Russia and South America.

The bond market continued to attract both speculative and investment interest, and many loans moved up to their highest levels in the last two years or more. Trading here was unusually active for a brief Saturday session.

Bonds Rise Rapidly

Agressive buying movement in the bond market, which pushed prices up at a rapid pace during the week, showed no abatement today. Further gains were scored in all sections of the list on a substantial volume of trading for a Saturday.

Secondary issues continued to hold first place in the favor of buyers, but as happened in the last few sessions, gilt-edged bonds of virtually all classifications, including U. S. Governments, moved in harmony with the upward trend.

Here and there in the low-priced groups prices receded a bit as traders realized profits from the week's sharp upturn. The number of issues subject to such reactionary tendencies was small, however.

Gains of fractions to more than a point were shown by some loans of the Alleghany Corporation, Santa Fe, Baltimore & Ohio, Boston & Maine, New York Central, Pennsylvania, Utilities Power & heat, American & Foreign Power, Postal Telegraph, Cincinnati Gas & Electric, Detroit Edison and others.

U. S. Government edged forward from 1-32s to 14-32s of a point, and thus widened the week's gains to substantial proportions.

French and British issues were again under pressure in the foreign department, yielding from 1 to 2 points. South Americans were generally steady, despite profit-taking prompted by their recent sharp advance.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Firm; specialties rally.

Bonds: Firm; secondary loans higher.

Curb: Firm; industrials improve.

Foreign Exchanges: Firm; leading Europeans react from best.

Cotton: Firm; general buying; firm stock and grain markets.

Sugar: Higher; expectations announcement of allotment plan.

Foreign

London: Business on the stock exchange was generally quiet today. Gold mining shares were less buoyant because of the reaction of the price of bar gold, but prices were appreciably higher nevertheless. Gilt-edged securities were dull, German bonds strong, transatlantic issues steady, and oil shares higher. The market closed irregular.

Paris: Rentes were lower on the Bourse but domestic industrials held steady. Bank, chemical, metal, and international shares were stronger, particularly Suez, Il, Royal Dutch, and Young Plan issues. The closing was irregular.

Berlin: Sustained public buying imparted an unusually cheerful tone to the Boerse today. Despite some irregular fluctuations, prices remained and closed generally firm.

Minneapolis-Honeywell

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 — Minneapolis Honeywell Regulator Company reports for the year 1933 net income, after all charges, of $831,240, equivalent after payment of preferred dividend to $3.77 a share on 197,468 shares of common stock. This compares with net income for 1932 of $190,323, or 51 cents a share. Sales in 1933 were $4,493,511 as compared with $3,636,617 in 1932.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	Feb. 3	Feb. 2
39¾	35	1.20	Abraham & Str						
92¼	89		Abrahm & S pf	100	39¾	39¼	39¾	39¾	
11⅜	6¾	7	Adams Express	100	94½	92¾	94½	92¾	
23			Adams Millis	3300	11¼	10⅞	11¼	11	
10⅝	7¾	1	Addressograph	1400	23	21½	23	21¼	
8¾	5¼		Advance Rumely	600	10⅝	10¼	10¾	10¾	
8¾	6½		Advance Rumely pf	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	
106¼	95⅝	.60	Affiliated Prod	700	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8⅝	
3	1⅞	3f	Air Reduction	800	103½	102¾	103⅛	101⅝	
23⅞	20¾		Airway Elec App	100	3	3	3	3	
5¼	4¾	.60	Alaska-Juneau	1000	22⅞	22⅞	23	22¾	
14	8⅞		Alleghany Corp	2300	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
12⅜	5¼		Allegh pf ww xxx	1000	13⅜	12⅜	13⅛	12⅝	
156½	144		Allegh pf xw	500	11⅞	11	11⅝	11⅝	
126	122½	6	Allied Chem	700	155¼	154	154½	153½	
22⅞	16½	7	Allied Chem pf	100	124	124	124		
5¾	4		Allis Chalmers	600	22⅞	21⅞	22½	21¾	
50⅝	41½	2	Amal Leather	100	5½	5½	5½	5⅝	
38	34⅞		Amerada	2100	49¾	49	49¾	49	
21⅛	14½		Am Ag Ch Del	200	35	34½	34½	34½	
45	40	3	Am Bank Note	700	21⅛	19½	21	19¾	
12⅝	7½		Am Bank Note pf	10	45	45	45	44	
64	58½		Am Beet Sugar	5300	12⅝	11¾	12⅛	11¾	
37½	28		Am Beet Sug pf	60	64	62¼	63	60	
103⅛	94½	60	Am Brake S&F	500	37½	37	37½	37½	
31½	23¼	1	Am Can	1300	101¼	100	100⅝	100¼	
52	38¼		Am Car & Fdry	2600	31½	29⅞	31¼	30⅛	
49	46¼		Am Car & F pf	500	52	50	52	49¼	
5¾	3¾	2f	Am Chicle	100	48½	48¼	48⅛	48	
62⅜	51¼		Am Colortype	900	5¾	5½	5¾	5¾	
4	2⅜		Am Com Alcohol	700	59¾	59½	59¾	58½	
10½	6		Am Encaustic T	200	37⅜	33¾	33¾	35⅜	
11¾	7¾		Am European	100	20½	10¼	10¼		
27	17		Am & For Pow	5900	11¼	11	11⅛	11⅜	
15½	9¾		Am & For Pow pf	300	27	27	27	26	
20¾	17½	1	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅝	
10	7¼		Am Hide & L	500	10	9⅞	10	9⅞	
39⅛	30⅞		Am Hide & L pf	300	39	38¼	38¼	38	
9¾	6¼		Am Ice	100	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	
43½	35¼	6	Am Ice pf	100	43½	43½	43½	43½	
10¼	6½		Am International	1900	10	9¾	10	9⅞	
13⅜	7¾		Am La France	400	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	
36	20¼		Am Locomotive	800	36	34	36	33½	
66¾	50		Am Loco pf	1100	66¾	62½	66¾	62½	
9¾	3¼		Am Mach & Met	100	8½	8½	8½	8½	
21⅞	18		Am Metal	3200	21⅝	21¼	21¼	21¼	
28	21	1½	Am News	100	28½	28½	28⅝	27½	
10	5¾		Am Power & Lt	7500	10	9¾	9¾	10	
27¼	13¾	1⅛	Am P&L 6% pf	800	27	26¾	27	27	
23	12⅞	1¾	Am P&L 5% pf	200	23	23	23	23	
17⅜	13⅞		Am Radiator	8500	17¼	16⅜	17	16⅞	
26⅛	17½		Am Rolling Mill	6400	26⅛	24⅞	26⅛	26⅛	
45¾	36	3	Am Safety Razor	500	45¾	45	45	45	
3¾	3¼		Am Seating	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
2¾	1		Am Ship & Com	400	2	1⅞	2	2	
29	19¼	2	Am Shipbuilding	60	28	28	28	28	
46⅝	41¾		Am Smelt & Ref	12300	46	45¼	45¾	45	
42	37	2½	Am Steel Fdries	900	25½	24½	25¼	24¼	
25½	19¼		Am Stores	20	79½	79½	79½	79½	
49¼	46	3	Am Sugar Ref	400	42	41¾	42	41	
121⅜	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	1600	60¼	59	59¾	58	
20	7¾		Am Type F pf	2500	120¾	120	120	120	
25	16⅜	1	Am Wat W & E	60	17	16¾	17	16	
16½	14⅛		Am Woolen	11500	16⅛	15¾	16¾	15¾	
80	61⅜		Am Woolen pf	4500	80	78¾	79¾	78	
8⅜	5¾		Am Zinc Lead&S	1700	8	7⅞	8	8	
13⅜	8¾		Am Zinc L&S pf	100	48¾	48¾	48¾	47	
11⅜	9¼		Anaconda Cop	19500	17¼	16	17⅛	17	
88⅛	86¾	6½	Anaconda Wire	100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛		
31⅞	27½	1	Anchor Cap pf	40	87	86	86		
112	110	7	Archer Daniels	200	31	31	31	31	
87	76¼	7	Archer Dan pf	120	110	110	110		
6¼	4¼		Armour Ill A	100	85	85	85	84½	
3¼	2⅛		Armour Ill B	3500	5¾	5½	5¾	5¾	
63⅜	55		Armour Ill pf	2800	3	2⅞	2⅞	3⅛	
7¾	3⅝		Arnold Constable	1200	58½	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	
7¼	5		Art Metal Const	4100	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	
2⅜	1		Asso Apparel Ind	400	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	
17⅜	11⅛		Asso Dry Goods	1700	17¼	16¾	17¼	16¾	
72⅝	54		Atchison T&SF	4200	72¾	70¾	72⅛	71⅝	
79¼	70½	5	Atchison pf	800	79¼	76¾	78½	77¾	
51	39		Atl Coast Line	1200	50⅜	49½	49⅝	48⅜	
34⅞	28¼	1	Atl Refining	3100	34¼	33⅜	34⅛	34¼	
45½	35⅛		Atlas Powder	300	44½	44	44⅜	43⅝	
91	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	90	90	90		
11⅜	7½		Atlas Tack	200	10	10	10		
56¼	47¾	4f	Auburn Auto	600	56¼	53¾	54½	53⅝	
9⅜	7		Austin Nichols	900	9¼	8¾	9¼		
10¾	7½		Aviation Corp Del	6100	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	10	
1 5½	4								
52	35		—B—						
33½	22¼		Baldwin Loco	3900	15⅞	13¾	15	13¾	
36½	24½		Baldwin Loco pf	500	52	49⅞	52	48	
46⅛	39½	2	Balt & Ohio	4300	33½	32⅜	33⅜	32⅛	
107	85⅛		Balt & Ohio pf	700	38½	36	36⅛	35½	
6¼	3		Bangor & Ar pf	800	45	44⅜	44⅞	45¼	
31	16⅛		Barker Bros	10	107	107	107	107	
10	6¼		Barker Bros pf	200	6⅛	5¼	6¼	6⅛	
17½	10⅜		Barnsdall A	100	30⅞	30⅜	30⅞	30	
12⅜	8⅞		Beatrice Cream	3200	9⅞	9½	9¾	9⅝	
23⅞	16⅛		Belding Hem	700	17½	17	17	17¼	
32	26½		Bendix Aviation	2100	22¾	21⅞	22½	22⅛	
46⅜	34¾		Best & Co	600	31	30½	31	31¼	
81⅝	55¼		Bethlehem Steel	3500	47¾	45⅞	47¼	46⅛	
39¾	27		Beth Steel pf	400	76½	76	76½	76	
15⅝	10⅜		Bigelow Sanford	130	39¾	38	38¾	39	
20	19⅞		Blaw Knox	500	15⅝	15	15⅝	15½	
68¾	55		Bloomingdale	40	20	20	20	20	
27¼	19¾	1.80	Bohn Alum & Br	2100	63½	60½	62½	62	
28	20¾	.25e	Borden	3500	26⅛	26¼	26⅜	26½	
19	18⅛		Borg Warner	1200	28	27	28	27¼	
2½	1		Boston & Maine	400	18¾	18¼	18¼		
18	12	.25b	Botany Mus A pf	700	2½	2¼	2½	2	
34¾	31½		Briggs Mfg	5200	17⅜	17⅛	17½	16⅞	
43¾	43	6	Brooklyn Man T	500	34¼	33⅞	34¼	34	
75¾	61	5	Brooklyn Q pf	100	43¾	43¾	43¾	43½	
60½	50¼	3	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	75	75	75	75	
10⅜	7		Brown Shoe	100	60½	60½	60½	60	
9	6¾		Brunswicke Balke	100	9	9	9	9¾	
7⅝	5¾		Bucyrus Erie	700	8⅞	8¾	8¾	8¾	
36	25		Budd Mfg	1200	7	6⅞	6⅞	7	
14⅜	9¾		Budd Mfg pf	50	33	33	33	33	
4⅞	2⅞		Budd Wheel	1300	5⅛	5	5	5⅛	
19⅜	15		Bullard	6000	14⅜	13¼	14¼	13¾	
3⅞	2		Bulova Watch	400	4⅜	4	4⅛	4	
10	4		Burns Bros pf	290	10	9⅞	9⅞	9¾	
23⅞	2		Burroughs Add	3200	19	18⅜	18⅝	18⅜	
6¼	2⅛		Butte Cop & Zinc			2¾	2⅞	2¾	
30⅞	27⅜		Butterick			25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	
60	47¼		Byers	1400	30¾	29⅜	30⅜	29⅝	
			Byers pf	70	60	58½	60	56¼	
27¼	18¾		—C—						
15⅜	7		Calif Packing	200	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	25⅜	
14	9½		Callahan Z & L	500	1½	1½	1½	1½	
6¼	4		Campbell Wy&C	1500	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	13⅜	
29½	24¼	1	Calumet & Hecla	1500	6¼	6	6	6	
16⅜	12¾		Canada Dry	1000	28¾	27½	28¾	28	
32⅝	28½	1f	Canadian Pacific	3900	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	16⅜	
8⅞	5¾		Cannon Mills	500	32½	32	32½	31½	
31	26¾		Capital Admin	400	8¾	8½	8¾	8½	
84⅜	65⅛		Capital Admin pf	100	31	30⅞	31	30	
31	23½		Case Thresh	3600	83⅜	80	83	81⅝	
2⅞	1¼		Caterpillar Trac	1200	30⅞	30	30⅜	30	
43½	33⅜		Celotex vte	100	2	2	2		
2¾	2¼		Celanese Corp	3800	42¼	41¼	42	41	
9¼	2	1½	Celotex Co	100	3	3	3	3	
31¼	2		Celotex Co pf	10	8½	8½	8½	8½	
92	70		Central Aguirre	1400	31¼	30¾	31¼	30½	
10½	7¾		Central RR of NJ	400	92	91	91	91	
10⅛	5¾		Century Ribbon	300	10½	9¼	10⅛	9¼	
7	3¾		Cerro de Pasco	4500	36½	35¼	35½	35⅝	
44⅞	34	2½	Certain-Teed	1600	7¼	7	7	7	
45⅞	39½	2.80	Chesapeake Corp	500	44¾	44	44¾	43¾	
43⅝	17⅜		Chi & Ohio	3500	45⅞	45⅜	45⅞	45⅛	
5½	2⅝		Chi & E Ill pf	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	
11¼	6¼		Chi Gt West	800	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	
8½	4¼		Chi Gt W pf	900	11⅝	10½	10⅝	10⅝	
12½	6¾		Chi Mil & St P	2200	8½	7⅝	8	7⅞	
13¾	6¾		Chi Mil & St P pf	2500	12½	11⅜	12¼	11⅝	
17⅜	13¼		Chi & N'western	10500	13¾	12¾	13¾	12¾	
9½	6		Chi & N'west pf	400	24	22¾	24	22½	
22¼	16½		Chi Pneu Tool	2400	9½	9¼	9¼	9¼	
5½	2¾		Chi Pneu T pf	800	21¼	21	21	21¼	
7½	3⅞		Chi Rock Isl & P	1800	5¼	5	5	5⅛	
10½	5¾		Chi RI&P 6%	500	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	7⅜	
13½	11⅜		Chi RI&P 7%	600	9¼	8¾	8⅞	8⅞	
27⅞	19¼	.50b	Chi Yellow Cab	200	13½	12½	13½		
16½	13		Chickasha Cot O	1400	27⅛	23½	27⅛	23¾	
59¾	49⅞	2	Chicle Copper	50	16¾	16¾	16¾	16	
24¾	17¼	2	Chrysler	69800	59¾	58	58⅞	58¼	
75¾	67	6½	City Ice & Fuel	700	23	22½	23	23	
1⅞	¾		City Ice & F pf	20	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	
5⅛	3¾		City Stores vtc	800	1	1	1	1	
5¼	3¾		City Stores A	1100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
14	8¾	.25e	Clark Equipment	100	5	5	5	5	
39⅛	28	1	Cluett Peabody	1200	39¼	38¾	39¼	39	
14¾	9¾		Colgate-Palm-P	2100	13¾	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛	
28⅞	18		Collins & Aikman	3100	25⅝	25	25¼	24½	
7⅝	3⅝		Colo Fuel & Ir	1200	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
24½	16½		Colo F & I pf	10	23	23	23		
40⅜	27		Colo & Southern	10	38	38	38		
33	20		Colo & So 1pf	30	32	32	32	32½	
36	20		Colo & &So 2pf	10	30	30	30	28	
16¾	11⅛	.50a	Columbia Gas	11600	11⅜	10¼	10⅝	10⅝	
73	52	6	Columbia G pf A	100	73	73	73	71½	
27¼	23		Columbia Pic vtc	1400	26½	24⅞	26½	25⅝	
69¼	58	2	Columbian Carb	1000	68	67¼	68	67½	
26¼	18⅝		Comm Credit	1900	25½	24½	24⅝	24½	
95	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	94½	94½	94½	93½	
43	38	3	Comm Cred A	300	42	42	42	42	
48⅞	35¾	2	omm Inv Tr	1500	48⅝	47¾	48	48	
101	91	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	200	100⅝	100	100⅜	101	
36¾	30¼	.60	Comm Solvents	25600	34⅝	33½	34⅛	34¼	
41	21½	6	Comwith & So	8900	2½	2¼	2⅜	2¼	
29¼	23	1	Comwith &S 6pf	700	38	36⅛	36½	37½	
5	2½		Congoleum Nairn	7200	29¼	28¼	28¾	28⅝	
8	10⅜		Consol Film Ind	700	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
9	6¾		Consol Film 1 pf	2500	15	14⅛	15	14¼	
45⅛	38⅝	3	Consol Gas	10600	45	44½	44⅝	44½	
99⅝	82	5	Consol Gas pf	800	90⅝	90¼	90⅝	90⅝	
3⅞	9¾		Consol Oil	25600	13⅞	13⅜	13¾	13⅜	
5¾	2½		Consol Oil Cu pf	4200	5¾	5	5	5¼	
1⅞	⅞		Consol Textile	700	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8½	6½		Container A	900	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
3	2⅝		oCntainer B	1200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	
14⅝	7		Cont Baking A	1600	13	12¾	12¾	13	
2¼	1		Cont Baking B	1000	2½	2	2		
63	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	300	61¾	61¼	61¾	62	
81	75	2½	Cont Can	2400	78½	77½	77⅞	77⅜	
11⅜	7½		Cont Dia Fibre	600	11½	11¼	11½	11¼	
33⅞	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	800	33½	33¼	33¼	33	
2¼	1½		Cont Motors	1400	2¼	2	2	2	
20¼	16½		Cont Oil	7200	20¼	19¾	20¼	19⅞	
84½	72¼	3	Corn Products	1800	80½	80½	80½	80	
8¼	3¾		Coty	100	8	8	8	8	
35	28	2f	Cream of Wheat	4800	34¼	34	34¼	34¼	
36½	29¼		Crosley Radio	600	13½	13½	13½		
6¼	3⅞		Crown Cork & S	1500	35⅝	35½	35⅝	35⅜	
28¾	21⅜		Crown Zellerbach	400	5½	5½	5½	5½	
61⅜	48		Crucible Steel	2400	28½	28¼	28½	28¼	
2¾	1		Crucible Steel pf	700	61½	60	61½		
10½	3¼		Cuba Co	3400	2¾	2½	2¾	2¾	
9¼	3½		Cuba Rr pf	10	9½	9½	9½		
45½	20¼		Cuban Am Sug	4600	9¼	8¾	9	8½	
46	37	2½	Cuban Am S pf	70	44⅞	42¼	44½	41	
21¾	13½		Cudahy Packing	800	46	45½	46	45	
62	43½	.50b	Curtis Publishing	400	21	20¾	21	20¾	
4¼	2½		Curtis Pub pf	200	62	59	62	57½	
10¾	5¼		Curtiss-Wright	41500	4¾	4¼	4¾	4¾	
17½	11		Curtiss-Wright A	6700	9¼	8¾	9¼	9¼	
			Cutler Hammer	400	17¼	17	17¼		
8⅛	6		—D—						
15½	11¼		Davega St	200	8	8	8	8	
36⅛	26⅜		Deere & Co pf	200	18	18	18	16	
73⅛	53		Deere & Co	8300	33⅛	32½	33¼	32⅝	
32⅝	22½		Del & Hudson	2100	73¼	71	71½	70¼	
10¼	5⅜		Del Lack & W	7800	32⅝	31⅝	32⅛	31½	
			Denver R & pf	300	9⅞	9¼	9⅝	9½	
1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	Feb. 3	Feb. 2
27	6⅜	4	Detroit Edison						
49	39		Devoe & Ray A	400	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜	
100	100	1½	Devoe & Ray 1pf	1200	47½	46⅞	47½	49	
31½	30	1½	Diamond Match	10	100	100	100		
38¼	32	1.25f	Diamond M pf	400	26⅛	26	26⅛	28½	
22¼	19½	1.20f	Dome Mines	300	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	31½	
28⅛	14¼	.75	Dominion Stores	5800	34⅜	33⅞	33⅞	34¾	
16⅝	9¼		Douglas A	1200	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	16⅝	
11⅛	7½		Dresser A	16300	28⅛	26½	28⅛	25¼	
1⅛	⅝		Dresser B	1300	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	14⅝	
103	90¾	2	Duluth So Shore	1900	11½	10⅝	11⅛	10½	
119¾	118	6	du Pont de Nem	4600	103	101	102¾	101¼	
20	16¼	1	du Pont deb	300	117	117	117	117	
			Duplan Silk	100	19¾	19¾	19⅝		
			—E—						
9¾	5½		Eastern Roll Mill	500	9¼	8¾	9¼	9	
79	70	3	Eastman Kodak	1200	91¾	90¼	91⅜	89½	
20¼	13¼	.25e	Eaton Mfg	1800	19½	19	19½	18⅝	
21½	11¾		Ettington Schlid	800	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	18¾	
29¾	18⅛		Ettington S new	200	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	
6½	4¼		Elec Auto-Lite	5300	28¼	27¾	27¾	27¾	
7¾	4½		Elec Auto-L pf	40	94	92	92	93	
10⅛	8¼		Elec Boat	1500	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6¾	
15	8		Elec & Mus Ind	800	8¾	8½	8¾	8¾	
82	44	2	Elec Pow & Lt	7500	7¾	7¼	7¼	8	
1⅛	⅝		Elec Pow & L pf	500	16¼	16¼	16¼	16⅛	
60½	51⅜	3	El Pw&I 6% pf	800	14	14	14	14½	
79¾	71⅝		Elec Sto Battery	500	51¼	49	50	49	
22	11⅝		Endicott Johnson	600	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
23	11		Engineers Pub S	900	60½	59½	60⅛	59½	
24	13⅞		Engineers P S 5pf	300	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
28⅜	16		Engineers PS ww	400	22	21	21⅛	21	
20½	12		Erie RR	2400	24	22¾	24	22½	
13¼	7⅛		Erie RR 1pf	2100	25¾	24	25¾	23¾	
15¼	9		Erie RR 2pf	1400	20½	19¾	20½		
			Eureka Vacuum	400	12	12	12	12	
			Evans Products	1600	13¼	14¾	15¼	14½	
			—F—						
73⅝	37⅛		Fairbanks pf ct						
13¼	7		Fairbanks Morse	24	5½	5½	5½		
56	38	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	1300	47½	46¾	47½	49	
8¾	6¾		Fed Motor Tr	30	56	55⅞	56	12½	
4	2		Fed Screw

Financial: News and Comment

British Recovery Puts Trade Index Above 1924 Level

Data Show Nation Affected Less by Depression Than United States

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Weighty evidence showing the hopeful nature of the economic situation in Britain is contained in an extensive index of business activity compiled by Mr. Geoffrey Crowther, M. A., and read before the Royal Statistical Society in London.

Several new facts are brought out. A major one is that a much less severe blow was dealt by the world slump to Britain than to America. The difference in the index of business activity between the bottom of the depression and highest point yet reached in recovery for example is placed at 17 per cent compared with what has been estimated as high as 50 per cent for the United States.

Another point is that recovery in Britain started definitely from the date when the gold standard was dropped and the exchange value of sterling was reduced. Mr. Crowther says depression began in May, 1930. By November of that year British business activity was 8.8 per cent lower than six months previously.

The lowest point was reached in October, 1931, just after Britain had been driven off the gold standard. From that time onwards recovery though often slow, has never been entirely reversed. "The reaction from the first shock of crisis, the relief from the deprecation of sterling and the impact effect of the first batch of protective tariffs," Mr. Crowther says, "all played their part in this upward movement."

Recovery lasted until 1932. Thereafter a partial setback occurred, the 12 months, April, 1932 to April, 1933, showing on balance no change. Beginning with the second quarter of 1933, however, there has been a rapid recovery indicated by a rise in the index of 5.7 points in seven months, being at the rate of about 10 per cent per annum.

"We have now, for the first time since January, 1931," Mr. Crowther adds, "exceeded the 1924 level of activity. . . . Since the tide turned in November, 1931, the index has advanced at the overall average of 4.3 per cent per annum."

January Advance In 100 Stocks Amounts To $1,586,180,000

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—The market value of 100 representative stocks increased $1,586,180,000, or 11.1 per cent, in January to $15,790,462,000 at the end of the month. This is the highest valuation the market has placed on this group at any time since the end of August, 1931. At the end of August, 1933, the 100 stocks were valued at $15,327,815,000, according to Frazier Jelke & Co.

In January each one of the 13 subgroups constituting the index advanced. The largest gain in dollars was $305,480,000 in the rails. The oils advanced $234,060,000, the utilities $207,612,000, and the motors $206,862,000.

On a percentage basis, the largest gain was in the steels, which appreciated 18.9 per cent. The utilities advanced 18.3 per cent, the rails 17.4 per cent, the electricals 15.8 per cent, the retail shares 14.4 per cent, the building issues 12.5 per cent, the industrials, the motors and the equipments 10.6 per cent each, the foods 8.6 per cent, the oils 7.7 per cent, the chemicals 3.1 per cent, and the mines two-tenths of 1 per cent.

Annual Report Of Quebec Power Co.

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—Quebec Power Company reports for the year 1933 gross earnings of $2,825,561 and net earnings, after operating and maintenance expense and interest, including exchange on bond interest, but before depreciation, of $1,000,881.

These figures compare with a gross of $3,109,298 and a net before depreciation of $1,253,960 for the previous year.

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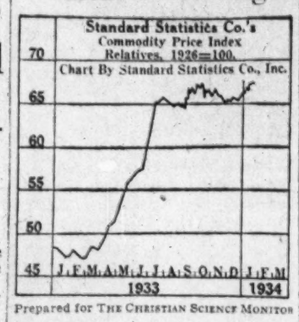
BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Home Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Feb. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Feb. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Feb. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Feb. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Mar. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Mar. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 3

Commodity Prices Reach New Highs



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AVERAGE commodity prices have topped the October, 1933, high point and reached a new high since the middle of 1931.

Stimulated by Washington legislative progress, industrial buying for spring, and increased speculative interest, strength was general throughout most of the list of volatile items.

Grains and cotton assumed leadership.

Farm Equipment Sales Lag Behind Advance in Income

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—The rise in gross farm income in 1933 to $6,360,000,000 from $5,143,000,000 in 1932, or a gain of 23.8 per cent, was not accompanied by an equal increase in the sales of farm equipment, as out of this figure it was necessary to pay production expenses, including labor, interest, and taxes, according to a survey of the farm equipment trade, just completed by Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.

The survey continues:

"Taxes have been one of the chief handicaps to the progress of the industry, as the ratio of farm taxes to income has risen nearly 100 per cent since 1929, due to the 60 per cent decline in net farm income and the advance of 24 per cent in taxes, as related to the value of farm property. That is while taxes per acre declined 22 per cent during that period, the value of farm property fell about 37 per cent, bringing about the rise in the tax-value ratio.

"While the gross farm income for 1934 has been estimated roughly at $8,000,000,000, fully $1,500,000,000 will be in the form of governmental loans on agricultural surpluses, crop loans, mortgage relief, the AAA benefits for crop and livestock reduction. Even if this estimate be reached, it will represent a decline of 33.1 per cent from the $11,950,000,000 set down for gross farm income in 1929.

"The general level of sales undoubtedly has advanced sufficiently to furnish proof that the downtrend of the last three years has been brought to an end. The best reports emanate from the South and Southwest.

"While there is a better demand for power-drawn implements, the use of horse-drawn machines is spreading, and farm wagons and plows are moving at the best rate in years."

Major Railroads Rapidly Adopting Air Conditioning

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—The move toward air conditioning of passenger trains is one trend in the changing situation of the rails which promises to persist, observes the Standard Statistics Company, adding:

"When the Baltimore & Ohio was barred from the Pennsylvania station in New York it had to do something to attract passengers to its trains. It tried air cooling first. Pennsylvania came back with air conditioning on its major routes. That forced New York Central's hand, which in turn necessitated a similar move on the part of the New Haven.

"The western carriers came to it next, and it now appears to be only a matter of time until all roads must install such equipment.

"General Electric, Westinghouse and Safety Car Heating-Carrier Corporation appear to have the inside track on this business, although General Motors, through Frigidaire, is working hard on an idea of its own. American Radiator is concentrating more on the building construction field, but because of its leading position there, is worth watching closely.

"The York Ice Machinery Corporation has been mainly an assembly company, fitting equipment made by others to particular requirements. American Car & Foundry has a system which is reported to be still in the development stage, but its strategic position as one of the country's major car builders entitles it to consideration in any evaluation of the longer term possibilities in the train-air conditioning field."

Bank Stocks Recovery Best Since Aug. 1932

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—Staging their sharpest rally in any month since August, 1932, New York City bank stocks outstripped the general market in the January recovery, Hoit, Rose & Troster report.

The firm's weighted average of 17 leading issues opened Jan. 2 at 39.69 and closed Jan. 31 at 50.64 for a net gain on the month of 10.95 points, or 27.6 per cent. This compares with net gains of 6.8 per cent, 2.15 per cent and 16.6 per cent, respectively, for the Dow-Jones industrials, rails and utilities. Compared with their 1933 low of Dec. 26, New York City bank stocks show a net advance of 44.4 per cent.

Chase National featured the month's advance, showing a net gain of 48.7 per cent.

Rise in Wheat Prices Brings Free Unloading

Sharp Recession From Top Prices Notwithstanding Bullish News

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 3—Bullish influences in wheat were effective early in the week in lifting prices to the highest level in some time, but the outside buying demand did not broaden to the extent expected.

Moreover, the advance resulted in free unloading by longs who have carried wheat for a long time. This selling placed too much of a load on the market for the demand, and there was a sharp recession from the top prices.

The market is still unimpressed apparently with the monetary developments, and the drop in sterling following the devaluation of the dollar disconcerted some of the bulls.

Weather conditions continued bullish through the week, there having been no precipitation while temperature changes were violent. At the same time the news in regard to winter wheat in the West and Southwest appears to have become stale, and the winter drought has not stimulated any demand of consequence for futures.

Wheat Receipts Heavy

Speculative activity appears to have swung into stocks and cotton at the expense of wheat and other grains.

The advance in prices increased the movement of wheat from the country, and primary receipts on several days were larger than a year ago. This tended to check speculative buying also, although the cash markets continued firm, with milling demand fairly good most of the week.

Cabled reports in regard to the London wheat conference indicate the United States will go through with its program to reduce acreage in this country by 15 per cent, according to the agreement made last fall, and our representatives are also working to secure a reduction in acreage in other countries. A reduction of 15 per cent in our acreage will result in a moderate crop next year.

European crop advices indicate a smaller acreage and a less favorable wheat condition than at this time last year. However, the import demand in Europe for wheat is still dismally slow for this time of the year. English advices indicate that tariff restrictions on the shipment of Canadian wheat through the United States for export may be taken off, which would result in some increase in Canadian exports during the winter season.

Flour Trade Slow

Flour trade in this country slowed down materially, but sales have been somewhat larger than at this time last year.

In corn the big stocks and prospects for another increase in the visible supply put a damper on bullish enthusiasm. A sharp rise in hog prices to a top of $4.50 improved the corn-feeding situation considerably, and there was some support on the Argentine corn situation, the crop in that country promising to be the smallest in several years.

Seasonably cold weather increased farm consumption to some extent, but in spite of the smaller crop last year and the sealing up of millions of bushels of corn on the farms where Government loans were accepted, primary receipts are still running much larger than a year ago. This has disconcerted the bulls greatly.

In oats the market appears to be waterlogged by the tremendous open long interest that was accumulated in the belief there was to be an actual scarcity. Theoretically, this shortage may still develop, but actually there is no indication of it at the present time, visible stocks having shown insignificant decreases the last few weeks.

Cotton Forecast For India Higher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI—The third cotton forecast of 1933-34 by the Government gives an estimate for All-India of 22,714,000 acres, and a yield of 4,619,000 bales. These figures represent an increase of 9 per cent, compared with the corresponding forecast of the previous year.

On an average of the last 10 years, the area reported in the third forecast has been 94.2 per cent of the area reported in the final (fifth) forecast.

Argentine National Debt Now Exceeds Billion

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 3 (AP)—The Treasury announced today that the Argentine national debt increased 144,600,000 pesos (43,700,000) during 1933, reaching a total of 3,267,000,000 pesos—approximately $1,020,000,000.

Credits from Great Britain, the United States, and others to thaw out frozen funds aggregated slightly more than $100,000,000, more than accounting for the increase in the debt of which $380,000,000 are owed abroad in long-term loans, more than half of which originated in the United States.

Output of Ford Cars Heaviest Since 1930

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 3—Production in the Ford plants in the United States totaled 57,575 units in January, it is announced here. This is the largest January production since 1930, and the greatest volume for any month since June, 1932. It was 10,791 in excess of the original schedule.

An all-time record for the industry in turning out V-8 models was claimed for Ford with 54,038 passenger cars, commercial cars and trucks. The Ford pay roll in the immediate Detroit area totaled $7,500,000, it is stated.

Suggests Federal Monetary Authority as Sole Arbiter

Committee for the Nation Chairman Wants Government to Become Source of Currency-Issuing Power and to Have Control of Value of Money

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—The United States, with its 126,000,000 people and its five times greater wealth than England, can no longer afford to depend upon London for management of the gold standard, James H. Rand Jr., chairman, Committee for the Nation, declares in a discussion of the proposed Federal Monetary Authority. Writing for the forthcoming issue of the Financial World, he says that Committee for the Nation is now directing its efforts toward the creation of Monetary Authority for the non-political control of the country's currency and its purchasing power.

The Administration has adopted the committee's plan for the revaluation of the dollar.

On behalf of a Federal Monetary Authority, Mr. Rand points out that the idea is not new; that the measure of success attained by the gold standard was due in large part to England's management and dominant control; and that "in taking control of the dollar's purchasing power our Government need not travel untried paths as the experience of other nations has shown the way."

To Control Price Level

Referring to the fact that "England, the wisest banking nation of the world, has her bank of issue in the Bank of England," and that it operates the British Equalization Fund of £350,000,000, the writer asserts that the question for the United States "is how best to establish a similar working mechanism here." He says in part:

"The bill now before Congress embodying the proposal provides for a Federal Monetary Authority to become the sole source of issuing currency and the mechanism for controlling the purchasing power of our dollar. The proposed program puts the money-issuing power and the control of the value of money into the hands of the Government, where it belongs. The Federal Reserve Banks will continue to be the central reservoir for the reserves of member banks, and will continue to rediscount eligible commercial paper.

"To enable the Federal Reserve Banks to function under all circumstances there must be a way to replace their currency-issuing privilege. That is offered in the obligation of the monetary authority to rediscount the paper of member banks which Federal Reserve Banks have already rediscounted. This would give the Federal Reserve Banks an outlet which would make their rediscounting ability just as great as it has been while they had the currency-issuing privilege.

"The proposed monetary authority would have in its hands all of the powers which go to control money and control the price level. These powers include, besides the issuance of currency, the control of the rediscount rate and open market operations in government securities and commercial paper, and control of the relation of our currency to foreign exchange and to silver.

Would Change Ratio

"With this central control properly handled, the Monetary Authority could change the ratio between the gold reserve and the total currency at will—provided, of course, that an ample gold reserve is maintained upon which to base complete public confidence in the currency. Our gold stock is so large there would be no difficulty whatever in bringing about the desired rise in prices.

"The granting of power to the monetary authority to buy and sell silver bullion is not suggested as a sop to the silver sentiment. It is precisely in accord with the suggestions brought forward at the London Monetary Conference looking toward the adoption of all central banks of a plan to hold in central bank reserves an adequate amount of silver bullion. . . .

"The monetary authority would have power to buy and sell short-term government securities and thereby protect the Government from coercive influences of all kinds. Currency issued by the monetary authority would, in turn, find its way into the reserves of the member banks and induce more liberal extension of credit to business. By this operation, much interest-bearing government paper would be taken up and banks would have, instead, non-interest bearing, idle currency. The result would be greater loans and greater business activity. . . .

"President Roosevelt, in announcing this objective, has set the most important goal in social history. The next all-important task is to build a permanent administrative machine to carry this policy to faithful execution."

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The prompt appreciation of the dollar against the pound, upon the President's announcement that it was to be further depreciated, surprised the public more than it surprised the markets. It had been realized here that to remove even a portion of the uncertainties from exchange policy was to encourage a return of timid capital to the United States, and thus to drive up the value of the dollar.

Definite devaluation, *a fortiori*, would be calculated to cause the return of capital on a far greater scale than before, putting a tremendous strain on any exchange-fixing machinery. So for the moment the dollar goes up instead of down, and the pound falls against the franc. That last fact shows that London interests have no illusions as to the permanence of the rise in the dollar. They believe that the President and Mr. Morgenthau mean business with their $2,000,000,000 fund, and that when it comes into operation, the dollar will be forcibly held down by the purchase of gold and foreign currencies.

A Retort in Kind

The fund, being unable to exchange sterling into gold at the Bank of England, is expected to direct its attentions mainly to the franc. Hence the fall of the pound against continental currencies. In so far as the aim of the Exchange Equalization Account has been to prevent an undue rise of the pound against gold, the United States Treasury is admirably doing our work for us.

This is all the more queer in that the new Treasury fund is obviously intended as a retort to our Exchange Equalization Account. Mr. Morgenthau, indeed, speaks with shocking crudeness of "blue chips." It is worth recalling, perhaps, what Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, said at the time of the World Economic Conference in reply to the accusation that the Exchange Equalization Account had been used artifically to depreciate the pound. It would be perfectly possible, he declared, to say that the failure of the American Government to check the depreciation of the dollar represented an unfair attempt to take advantage of the British currency, but no one in his senses would make such an accusation.

The Undervalued Dollar

The Chancellor emphatically denied that the Exchange Equalization Account was intended for the purpose of depreciating the pound; it had been used, and would be used, solely for the purpose of evening out those fluctuations which were due, not to economic factors, but to abnormal considerations such as speculation by private individuals. All this may, possibly, be hypocrisy, but the account could hardly have remained solvent over a period of two years had it persistently maintained an undervalued pound. The public, and the financial markets, do not believe that this has been its effect, so it comes as something of a shock to discover the distrust with which the account has been viewed across the Atlantic. It has apparently been like one of those distressing personal complaints which so often figure in the advertisements, from which not the subject himself but only his friends realize he is suffering.

We know now for sure that we are in for an undervalued dollar. That is bound to have a deflationary effect on world prices, by increasing American competition and by raising a fresh barrier to American markets, and to that extent it will hamper world recovery. But British opinion is not particularly pessimistic about the direct effect of American undervaluation on our commercial prospects. There has been a check to the rise of industrial equities, but apparently only a momentary one. This is partly because British industry is generally in a hopeful mood, having broken its way into new markets during the last few years; and partly because the combined operation of NRA and the inflationary program of the Administration is expected to drive up prices to meet the exchange. Not until that happens, we believe, will it be possible to talk about sterling-dollar stabilization. Even then, we do not foresee a permanent fixation of exchange rates.

The kind of gold standard that was foreshadowed by the President's message is one under which the gold-equivalents of the participating currencies would be varied from time to time to suit national price policies. This, of course, is no new proposal. It was, for instance, suggested long ago for the pound by Mr. J. M. Keynes. Its most obvious disadvantage—apart from the overriding misfortune of exchange uncertainty—would be the opportunities it would offer for vast international speculation, of the kind that has already been encouraged by the American gold-buying policy.

A Bank Chairman on Stabilization

These questions formed the main pabulum of the first of the bank chairmen's annual speeches, that by Mr. Goodenough, the chairman of Barclays Bank. He strongly criticized the commodity dollar theory on the grounds that it meant exchange instability, that it might lead to a world war of currency depreciation, and that the necessity of acting in anticipation of a movement of prices, not after it, entailed a complicated and artificial system of control such as would render the scheme quite unacceptable.

Mr. Goodenough declared that cheap credit was not enough to secure a rise of prices unless there was present the confidence to use it. Incidentally, the decline in the percentage of advances to customers to the total of deposits, which the weekly bank figures show, indicates that British industrial recovery is not yet very widely based. On this topic Mr. Goodenough was mildly optimistic. While there was good hope for the future, he said, there was no justification whatever for a boom, which would do great harm; improvement could only be slow, because of the difficulties of other nations which delay universal progress. This veiled reference to the United States may well be compared with the President's mention of "certain sister nations," who "find themselves so handicapped by internal and other conditions that they feel unable at this time to enter into stabilization discussions based on permanent and world-wide objectives."

"O wad some Power the giftie gie us
To see oursels as others see us."

Australian Leader Points to Further Essential Changes

Executive Wants Lower Interest Rates and Tax Reduction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, Aust.—The progress of Australia during 1933 from the slough of economic depression has been decisive enough to win world-wide recognition. At the same time, many thousands of Australians are overestimating the extent of the recovery, and various leaders have undertaken the unpleasant task of warning them that, until conditions in the outside world improve more, Australia itself cannot be sure of herself.

Not Out of the Woods

Typical of these warnings was that of Mr. A. C. Davidson, general manager of the Bank of New South Wales, the premier financial institution of this country. He claimed that her prospects were beyond human prophecy, and said that Australia could not be considered "out of the woods" until every efficient unit in it was working at a profit.

"We find that our only important product to show a material improvement is wool," Mr. Davidson said. "Meat prices are still low; butter seems to show a tendency to fall further; international trade is still dwindling, and as long as that downward tendency prevails, it must exert a downward pressure on prices. Then, unfortunately, there is no prospect of the many restrictions on trade being lifted.

"We must not imagine that the time has come when we can ease up, or reduce our efforts. Many of us would like to see a further reduction of interest rates to provide a greater stimulus to industrial recovery, but at the moment this is blocked largely by the burdens of taxation, by deposit rates, and the reduction of treasury bills. Then prices of our exports are still too low to take the risk of reducing the exchange rate.

Need Lower Interest Rates

"If it was possible to reduce the interest rates still further, maintain the liquid resources of the banks by the maintenance of the volume of Treasury bills, so as to provide investment for the cash resources of trading banks, and at the same time maintain the exchange rate, the banks would be able to continue to play their part in bringing about industrial recovery."

Whether the American experiment succeeded or failed, Australia would feel the effect, Mr. Davidson said. Economic recovery was also bound up with the policy of other countries. If the Government of France decided to give back to the Bank of France the right to hold foreign balances, it would have an effect on Australia. If Great Britain pursued her new agricultural and industrial policies with greater and greater restrictions on imports, there would be a serious reaction on Australia. Neither Australia nor Britain would be able to sell her surplus produce. That might result in debtor countries, like Australia, being unable to meet their obligations.

"Political interference has caused most of the troubles," Mr. Davidson asserted.

Business Failures Off Sharply in Last Six Months of 1933

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—Analysis of business failures in the United States just completed and submitted to National Recovery Administrator Hugh S. Johnson shows a marked decline in commercial failures during the last six months of 1933 as compared with the records of the like periods in 1932 and 1928.

Especially interesting in view of the claims recently made that small businesses have been squeezed under NRA codes, is the finding in the analysis, made by Division Administrator A. D. Whiteside, that the decline in failures was sharper among such small businesses than in the larger groups.

Inasmuch as no codes became effective before July 1, 1933, and the President's Reemployment Agreement did not become effective until Aug. 1, the National Industrial Recovery Act could not, Mr. Whiteside pointed out, have contributed to business failures prior to July 1.

In the last six months of the year, it is disclosed, the failure total was 6805 lower than the total during the same period in 1932 and 3420 below the total for the last half of 1928, a decline of 47 per cent from 1932 and 31 per cent from 1928.

"The year 1928," asserted Mr. Whiteside, "was one of good general business conditions and relatively low commercial mortality. For that reason it is particularly significant that the failure totals of the last six months of 1933 were under those of the last six months of 1928."

The monthly comparative figures are:

	1933	1932	1928
July	1,470	2,843	1,867
August	1,830	3,105	1,862
September	1,040	2,054	1,563
October	1,244	2,049	2,301
November	1,308	2,440	1,696
December	992	2,198	1,825
Totals	7,884	14,389	11,014

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Debt in January Is Up $1,254,261,771

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

New York, Feb. 3.

A JANUARY deficit of $1,254,261,771 and a public debt of $25,068,032,506 on Jan. 31 is reported by the United States Treasury Department.

The debt compared with $23,813,790,735 a month earlier, $20,801,707,134 a year ago, and the peak of $26,596,701,648 on Aug. 31, 1919. The deficit a year ago was $1,864,578,475.

By the end of the year, June 30, the debt is expected to reach $29,000,000,000, and a year later $32,000,000,000.

Receipts for the first seven months of the year were $1,679,851,451, an increase of $541,000,000 over the like period a year ago. Expenditures were $3,602,449,624, an increase of $603,000,000. Emergency expenditures were $1,963,833,053, a boost of $1,375,000,000 from last year.

Canada Considering Money Control, Says Minister of Finance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 3—Creation of a national system of credit and finance, in the interests of all the people and under the jurisdiction of the federal Parliament, was moved in the House of Commons by W. T. Lucas, farmer member from Camrose, Alta.

Declaring the present "man-made, privately controlled money system" outworn, he said that it was high time that the Canadian people had "national sovereignty over their money system and their medium of exchange." Although the Constitution gave Parliament supreme authority over all financial matters, national credit was in reality subordinate to private authorities, who were largely responsible for the present "starvation in the midst of plenty," said Mr. Lucas.

He condemned the check system which allowed banks to create credit money in addition to the issuing of private notes, the former standing on Sept. 30 last at $1,428,000,000. He warned the members that if the proposed central bank is under private control, the people will be no better off than they are at present.

E. N. Rhodes, Minister of Finance, said it was generally recognized that control of the issue of currency was a function inherent in the State, if the State desired to retain it, and that "the Government is giving consideration to this matter now."

The suggestion for creation of a national system of credit and finance would be fully discussed when the banking legislation was brought down, he said, and therefore asked that the resolution be withdrawn. This was eventually done.

Consolidated Gas Co. Of Baltimore Net Operating Revenue

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—The preliminary report of Consolidated Gas Electric Light & Power Company of Baltimore, an independent operating company, for the 12 months ended Dec. 31, shows gross operating revenue from all sources of $27,465,445, compared with $27,506,531 for the previous 12 months, a decrease of $41,087.

Net operating revenue for 1933 amounted to $8,517,329, compared with $8,791,324, a decrease of $273,995. After deduction of fixed charges and payment of $5,360,076.48 for dividends for 1933, there remained a balance of $357,020, compared with $804,228 for 1932.

Net income of $5,717,096 was reported for the 12 months of 1933, which after preferred dividend payments, was equal to $3.91 a share earned on the 1,167,397 average number of common shares outstanding during the year, or the equivalent of 1.08 times the current annual dividend. For 1932 the net income was $6,152,555, which after preferred dividend payments, was equal to $4.29 a share on the 1,167,355 average number of common shares then outstanding, or 1.19 times the annual dividend.

American Dollar Quoted at $4.93½ To English Pound

LONDON, Feb. 3 (AP)—The United States dollar, which for two days has persisted in strengthening appreciably instead of falling, as generally expected upon announcement of revaluation, took the anticipated downward slide today.

Its drop was not precipitate, but nevertheless it was sufficient to register a loss of 3 cents to the pound for the day, the closing quotation being $4.93½ to the pound as compared with the overnight quotation of $4.90½.

After a firm opening at $4.89½ to the pound, selling orders appeared, and these, not meeting the commercial, repatriating, and gold purchasing demands of the last two days, resulted in a steady decline of the dollar-pound rate to finish at the day's low point for the devalued American dollar.

The foreign exchange market was only fairly active.

All leading gold currencies eased somewhat on sterling, the French franc finishing at 77.87 to the pound as compared with the overnight figure of 77.50.

PARIS, Feb. 3 (AP)—Heavy buying kept the United States dollar at 15.75 francs (6.35 cents to the franc) after it had dropped today from New York's closing quotation of 16.02 francs (6.24 cents).

Bankers and speculators still were refraining from shipping gold to America until they could learn conditions governing gold purchases in the United States.

After gaining 2 centimes, the dollar closed on the Paris foreign exchange last night at 15.67 francs (6.38 cents).

BERLIN, Feb. 3 (AP)—The United States dollar was quoted at 2.60 marks (38.46 cents to the mark) on the foreign exchange market today, as compared with 2.55 marks (39.21 cents to the mark) yesterday.

Sustained public buying imparted an unusually cheerful tone on the Boerse this week-end, and despite some irregular fluctuation the markets remained and closed generally firm.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—The jump in this one day in the Treasury listing of the dollar value of its gold was from $4,034,867,780.67 to $7,018,268,925.70—due to the recent devaluation.

Rise in Canadian Building Contracts

TORONTO, Feb. 3 (AP)—The total value of contracts awarded for the Dominion of Canada in January, as compiled by Maclean Building Reports, Limited, amounted to $6,293,100, an increase of 87 per cent over the figures for January, 1933, when the total was $3,326,400.

Ontario accounted for more than two-thirds of the total with work amounting to $4,339,200 as compared with $949,600 for last year. Quebec came second with $1,630,800 as compared with $1,552,500 in 1933.

Contemplated construction for January was more than double that of January, 1933, with a total of $21,560,700 compared with $9,668,500.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

C Sharp Major

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London

AFTER severely handling western conceptions of art a Singhalese critic advised as a parting shot: "Live some of your poetry instead of writing it, and spare some need of beauty from your pictures for your lives. Yes, your art is always in advance of the age, for your artists are invariably telling this generation the secrets of the next." This was nearly 30 years ago and some will say the only difference now is that western modernists are concerned not so much with telling us the secrets of the next generation as with those of the one after that.

In 1899, however, an Englishman happened to take his family to spend Christmas at Headington, about a mile east of Oxford. Looking out of the window on Boxing Day he saw a strange procession coming up the snow-clad drive—"eight men dressed in white, decorated with ribbons, with pads of small latten-bells strapped to their shins, carrying colored sticks and white handkerchiefs; accompanying them was a concertina-player and a man dressed as a 'Fool.'" Spellbound, the Englishman saw and listened to his first morris dance. Although he did not realize it, there had been brought to him the key to secrets the telling of which was to become his life's mission—secrets of the past known to unnumbered generations of English country-folk who nurtured an art of their own as simply and beautifully as they grew their own English flowers.

* * *

The remarkable consequences which followed that Boxing Day visit of the morris dancers are fully and vividly described in "Cecil Sharp," by A. H. Fox-Strangways in collaboration with Maud Karpeles (London: Oxford Press. Humphrey Milford. 7s. 6d. net; New York: Oxford, $3). Any fair estimate of the debt which English music owes to Cecil Sharp must be left for the future to determine. The nature of this indebtedness may be gathered from a letter he wrote in 1906 explaining why and how a folk-song is a folk-made song. He goes on to say: "One reason why we have in England no national school of music is because we have so unaccountably neglected our folk-music. . . . Our younger musicians are now studying English folk-music and . . . their compositions already reflect the new and inspiring influence; but how much better it would have been if . . . they had absorbed it in their young days." Before Sharp, it must be remembered, England had been under the musical vassalage of Germany practically since the time of Purcell, and had accepted any foreign mess of pottage however thin the quality.

* * *

One is glad to see Mr. Fox-Strangways stressing the fact that Sharp was primarily a musician. All sorts of well-meaning propagandists have tried to appropriate the results of his labor for their own ends. Even philanthropists had to be warned off. In 1910 Sharp wrote to a friend: "Enthusiasm that is uninformed seems to me to be capable of working more harm in the world than anything else. The fact is, philanthropy and art have nothing in common, and to unite them spells disaster." Many condemned his "obstinacy" and even his best friend called him "confoundedly dogmatic," but without an undivided purpose and complete artistic integrity he could never have transmitted "two elaborate forms of artistic expression (the song and the dance) from one class of the nation to the rest of the community." With pockets that were never full—and often empty—Sharp left riches which every English-speaking man, woman and child may share. As Mr. Fox-Strangways says, the folk-dance revival was to all intents and purposes a one-man show.

The account of the collecting of these folk-songs and dances provides fascinating reading. Sharp was a born collector and had a way with him. He could charm the shyest and most taciturn into dropping their barriers. Sometimes his success was embarrassing, as when—in the Appalachians—a woman and her three daughters all insisted on singing their favorite songs at the same time at the top of their voices.

The question of the right type of accompaniment to folk-song has always been, and perhaps always will be, controversial. Dr. Vaughan Williams provides a short but illuminating appendix on Sharp's accompaniments. He points out that even when these look wrong and seem awkward when played by themselves, they make the tune sound right. "In all the best of Sharp's accompaniments it is the tune that counts and the arrangement falls into its proper background." One regrets, with Dr. Vaughan Williams, that Sharp did not show more disrespect for the harmony professors. His fear of them and their "correctness" was always an unnecessary bugbear. Another excellent appendix—on "The Place of Folk-song in Music"—is provided by Dr. George Dyson.

Both in matter and in manner this admirably written book, by two "eye-witnesses," is a model of its kind. It shows how easily C Sharp major might have been C Sharp minor. There is not likely to exist for many a day to come a more vivid and faithful picture of a courageous, sensitive artist and his triumph over every kind of obstacle.

Mr. Fox-Strangways and Miss Karpeles have furnished their book with some interesting photographic illustrations. But at the National Festival of English Folk Dance and Song, given by the English Folk Dance and Song Society—founded by Sharp himself—we were given lively illustrations by living dancers. Mr. William Kimber, now an historic figure, played the concertina for us, as he played for Sharp's first morris on that memorable Boxing Day at Headington. There were displays of massed dances by teams from 20 English counties. A group of peasant dancers from a remote corner of Portugal supplied a touch of the exotic. Dr. Vaughan Williams had composed a folk dance masque—but there is no space for the details of a program that filled the Royal Albert Hall with an audience from every part of England. Here, at any rate, is wholesome art that is an incident of living and untainted by the view of art "as an escape from life" so condemned by our Singhalese critic.

Courtesy of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Philadelphia, Penna., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"PUEBLO INDIAN MOTHER AND CHILD," BY HILDA K. LASCARI

Pennsylvania Academy

By DOROTHY GRAFLY

Philadelphia

MANY interesting phases of contemporary endeavor are presented in the cross section of American art contained in the annual exhibition at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts.

In the section devoted to painting one feels the strong infusion of subject matter dealing with social implication. There are both definite references to the depression in its reaction upon the human being and his environment, and indirect emotional reactions to such conditions, found in character studies and in drab choice of pigments.

In fact, a minor color note sweeps through the entire exhibition, giving a strange sense of sameness to canvases that are often quite personal in handling. This may be due in part to a general trend in American art, or it may be the by-product of a too-homogeneous jury of selection. Certain it is that the hanging committee has done its best to accentuate the color monotone.

One must push aside this depressing effect in order to dig nuggets from the clay. Canvases based obviously upon the depression prove of topical rather than intrinsic art interest, although there is a haunting quality in Mr. Maxwell B. Starr's "Man-Made Misery," with its yellowish brown tones and its group of emaciated humans straining forward but caught in bewilderment. Mr. Thomas Benton, attacking the social problem from a different angle, produces in "Century of Progress" a satiric and actively disjointed composition centering in a lynching with supplementary movement of workers in inferredly futile operations. Turning to setting rather than actors, Mr. Allen Tucker offers "The Dead Factory."

* * *

As if in contradiction of the pigmental monotone, one finds thought contrast such as that existing between Mr. Raphel Soyer's "Gittel," which won the Carol H. Beck gold medal for portraiture, and Mr. John Carroll's "Ballet Girl." Both canvases haunt the imagination, but from opposite viewpoints. "Gittel," a drab little creature of pinched figure and wistful expression, appeals as human by-product of contemporary social conditions. "Ballet Girl," in shady gray undertones and body-accenting pink, is of a world not confined to back stage.

Two of the strongest canvases in the annual are Mr. Edmund Archer's "Ground Men and Line Men," with its forceful bemuscled handling of nude brown bodies, and Mr. Joseph Hirsch's remarkable performance, "Masseur Tom." Mr. Hirsch, although but 23 years old, has won with his canvas the Walter Lippincott prize of $300 for figure painting. "Masseur Tom" is a character study of a huge man whose bulk tapers to a small head. The great body is set with a slight diagonal twist. The power of the modeling and the utter sincerity of the realism are impressive.

In spirit the human touch in the annual runs the gamut of years from Miss Ellen Day Hale's strongly painted study of feminine refinement, "Lady with a Fan," reminiscent of the days of Eakins, Chase and Mary Cassatt, to the John Carroll "Ballet Girl," or the warm handling accorded environment in Mr. Maurice Sterne's "Mary" and Mr. Bernard Karfiol's "Virginie."

* * *

As in this year's international exhibition at the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, figure-painting, eclipses, landscape and still-life, although these two forms claim two of the honor awards, Mr. Yasuo Kuniyoshi winning the Temple fund gold medal for his "Fruit on Table" and Mr. Harry Gottlieb the Jennie Sesnan gold medal for his "Winter Snow," a delicate and sensitive panoramic study of hills and woods.

Among the most interesting compositions with figures are Mr. Reginald Marsh's "Hudson Bay Fur Company," a study of window manikins; Mr. Jacob Getlar Smith's "The Concert," executed in high-keyed browns, and providing a compositionally stimulating arrangement of hands and heads against the curve of a high gallery; Miss Doris Rosenthal's "Mexican School," with its characterization of children and a warp-floored wooden schoolroom, and Mr. Leon Kroll's "Road Through Willows," more poetic landscape than figure study, but deriving from the lone, silvery-robed figure, scaled down to give full force to the height of arching trees and the quietude of shore line, a curious, almost Biblical sense of calm.

A single figure adds also to the sense of desolation in "The Flood," an admirable interpretation by Mr. Gordon McCouch, closely knit in composition, and imaginative in approach.

Although landscapes do not dominate the exhibition, there are some excellent canvases such as Mr. Henry Varnum Poor's "Hudson Valley at Bear Mountain," Mr. Louis Eilshemius's quiet "Near Ithaca, N. Y.," Mr. Bertram Hartman's "Blossoming Tree," the powerfully painted and far-flung "St. Jean de Luz," by Mr. Max Bernd-Cohen, and the forceful brushing of Mr. Ernest Fiene's "Spring Evening."

Despite the medal award to the Kuniyoshi still-life, one is more impressed by the harmonious gathering in of strange objects and the painter-quality in Mr. Nicolay Cikovsky's "Still-Life with Negro Mask."

The Mary Smith prize, awarded annually to the best painting by a Philadelphia woman artist, was given this year to Elizabeth Washington for "The Bend in the Road."

The sculpture section of the annual is distinctly encouraging. Not one smirking-baby fountain is included in the long list of exhibits. Rather have the sculptors turned to the serious business of studying the potentialities of basically simple materials, such as stone and wood, figures in these two media predominating. One feels a gratifying earnestness as against erstwhile triviality.

The individual pieces that add most to this conviction are Mr. William Zorach's compactly simple dog-and-child composition "Affection"; Mr. Robert Laurent's exquisite alabaster figure, "American Beauty"; Mr. Charles Rudy's compositions of peasant stolidity, "Mother and Child" and "Pennsylvania Farm Wife," and the knowing simplicity of Mr. Harry Rosin's finely modeled "Torso of Tehira."

It is interesting to compare the latter composition with Mr. Waylande Gregory's "Bather." Both sculptors pose the figure with hands raised to head, but there is great difference in the approach to art. While Mr. Rosin has gained his effect through his own personal experience with nature, one feels that Mr. Gregory has gone to the work of other men, with an interinfluence of other races.

The force of mass concept reaches its apogee in the crudely hewn "Longshoreman" by Mr. Saul Baizerman, in which all sophistication of modeling is sacrificed to a primary study of weights. Mr. Oronzio Mandarelli's "Mother and Child" and Mr. Ahron Ben Shmuel's "Wrestling Group" weld two figures in identical mass.

Realistic fidelity to figure modeling may be found in Mr. Cecil Howard's "Figure Standing" and in Mr. Walker Hancock's "Diver." These two studies, in fact, yield interesting comparison in disposition of balance. Mr. Howard's figure sways backward, destroying equilibrium, while Mr. Hancock's so distributes the weights of body movement as to give conviction of ease.

The strongest of the women sculptors is Gladys Edgerly Bates, who is represented by three large head studies, replete with life and good modeling. They are titled "Leda," "Eve Smiling" and "North Wind."

A touch of the classic, from Egyptian to Roman, is felt respectively in Mr. John Storr's "Seated Figure" and in Mr. Leo Friedlander's "Valor."

Despite the strength of so many contributions to the sculpture section, the jury of selection fastened upon two of the weaker groups in making the honor awards. Perhaps the final choice was a compromise; certainly it leaves one unimpressed. The Widener gold medal was awarded to Concetta Scaravaglione for "Mother and Child"; while the James E. McClees prize for composition went to the delicately imaginative "Pueblo Indian Mother and Child," by Hilda K. Lascari.

Two Films and a Play

By HAROLD HOBSON

London

RARELY if ever is it possible in these days to see two great players simultaneously going into action down the same warpath, as it was when Bernhardt and Duse, or Irving and Booth, would act Magda or Othello on the same evening in different London theaters. But a similar opportunity has been recently provided in London by reason of the circumstance that two films, one American and the other French, both based on "The Late Christopher Bean," have been shown during the run of the stage play itself.

It is worthy of note that each of these three is a copy of an original that has not been seen either in England or in America. They are all based on a stage play. "Prenez Garde à la Peinture," by Mr. René Fauchois, which has been not so much translated as rewritten for the English and American theaters and the American screen. The French film, consequently, being only an adaptation, unaffected by the necessity for transposition for the sake of foreign audiences, is probably nearest of the three to Mr. Fauchois' original intention.

* * *

In the English play, which has been running for nine months at the St. James's Theater, during which time it is said that not a single seat has been unsold at any performance, the part of the doctor's simple servant girl is kept small in the script, but, owing to the moving beauty of Miss Edith Evans's interpretation, it is probably the chief thing that the playgoer remembers of the piece. In the American film version, however, since it is used as a starring vehicle for Miss Marie Dressler, the hired girl's part is inflated and padded out, even to the extent of the introduction of irrelevant music-hall episodes connected with an old Ford car. But in the French film, "Mind the Paint" (Prenez Garde a la Peinture), an Epoc production, the servant girl is a subordinate character both in the writing of the play and in the actress's performance. Here the screen is dominated by the personality of the doctor himself, most explosively yet agreeably presented by Aquistapace. Where Sir Cedric Hardwicke just about holds his own with Miss Evans, and Mr. Lionel Barrymore is completely vanquished by Miss Dressler, Aquistapace flourishes and possesses the field almost entirely for himself.

The American "Christopher Bean" (Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer) is exuberantly unrestrained. It never forgoes a laugh because it is inappropriate, or cuts out a piece of buffoonery because it is destroying the pattern of the film, or omits a wisecrack because it is not in keeping with the tone of the story. Thus, almost everything that is put into the film, regarded separately, is a success in the sense that it gains the audience's ready tribute of a smile or a tear, but the film as a whole fails, simply because it does not exist as a whole. It is said of William III, that he lost his battles, but won the campaign. Miss Dressler and Mr. Barrymore lose the campaign, and win the battles.

* * *

The English play is a series of palpable hits. When it moves, it is more moving than the American film, and when it amuses it is more amusing. Nothing in it, moreover, is inconsistent with the dominating impression that the total work seeks to communicate. On the other hand, "Mind the Paint" does not at any one moment give so keen a sense of delight as does the play on several occasions, but it seems to be even more successful in designing a charming and delicate pattern. Everything in it, in fact, both literally and figuratively, is in the picture.

It has, too, some significant photography. Its grouping is particularly effective. It will be remembered that the news that a celebrated painter may have left some canvases in the house of a country doctor brings down a shoal of speculators and critics, and even forgers, into the quiet village where this small professional family lives. Every time a fresh arrival from the capital makes his way into the house, the doctor, his wife and their eldest daughter, unobtrusively but quite unfailingly, draw up in a line, shoulder to shoulder, three against the world. It is like the massing of the English squares against the charge of the Old Guard at Waterloo, and not a word is said about it in the film. In this, and some other respects, "Mind the Paint" does what all good films should aim at—it lets the camera, instead of the microphone, do the talking. Such dialogue as there is, naturally, is in French; but the film is well fitted with explanatory English titles.

Malvina Hoffman's Sculpture

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

A LARGE exhibition of Miss Malvina Hoffman's sculpture, consisting mostly of her work for the "Races of Mankind" hall in the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago, has been opened at the Grand Central Art Galleries. Reductions of her life-size figures and heads, modeled by her on the five continents during the past five years, are shown with numerous other works. There are nearly a hundred items in this impressive survey of the artist's accomplishment during the past decade, and even earlier.

One is impressed by the consistency with which Miss Hoffman conveys the dignity of the so-called savage as she has met him in his native jungle, on the western plains, in the veldt, on the arctic ice fields and in the Australian bush. Always she has sought the archetype who should be an individual as well as characteristic of his race.

Long was the search at times, and she got her man sometimes in places least expected. As Miss Hoffman has put it, her quest has been like that of the motion picture man "panning" the horizon, and finally bringing his camera down to focus on an object in front of the lens. The similarity stops there, however, for with Miss Hoffman the work has but just begun when she finds her type in an individual. More than meets the eye is connoted in these heads and figures, with their summoning of the background of thoughts and feelings of the differentiated human family.

In "Sudan Woman" one feels the artist's acceptance of actuality, and her eagerness to make the image speak for itself, with no imposition upon the subject of the sculptor's judgments, finding a sufficient clue to decorative relief in the five knots of hair at the top of the head and in the sweep of draperies. One is moved by the gentle refinement and poise of "Woman of Jaipur," and only with difficulty is it possible to summon the notion that such a person may be under a burden of caste.

Dignity, always the dignity that must first be in the mind of the artist, is to be felt in these figures, in the Tamil woman who is climbing a tree burdened with a basket to hold the fruit, in the Chinese coolie who is drawing a jinrikisha, in the Sicilian fisherman alert with his net and in the Negro girl of the Sara tribe seen at a moment of an airy dance. Centuries of uncomplaining toil we think of, as we gaze at the figure of the Chinese woman mud carrier.

Emotional appreciation went into the figure of the Senegal drummer, swaying back in the rhythmic beat. The humor and tenderness of aboriginal curiosity floods the figures of an Australian mother and child. Concentration almost painful is in the face of the Sakai warrior.

Design, powerful in its dynamics, is to be noticed in the tree-climbing Solomon Islander. Like the modeling of a delicate vase are the thin facial planes of an Abyssinian youth. A Basque figure is like a summoning of a Roman Senator out of Cæsar's proud day.

There is life in these figures, a nervous force that is not to be accounted for by any mastery of external measurements and space relationships. It must be because Miss Hoffman has steadily a mental understanding of her subjects, as well as an emotional appreciation of them, that she is able to deal successfully with such a diversity of human experience. Somewhere beneath this variation she finds the human constant. To her, evidently, the brotherhood of man is no empty phrase. She shows several heads in heroic size that are stirring in the impace of their innate power. Among the many studies of dancers are several of Miss Hoffman's well-known evocations of Pavlova in motion, and one of Uday Shan-kar that recalls the excitements of his performances and the serenity of his culture.

E. C. S.

Conversation v. Drama

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

EMBASSY THEATER—"Genius at Home," a play in three acts, by Elizabeth Drew. Preceded by "Everything's Just the Same," a Possibility in one act, by Vernon Sylvaine. Produced Jan. 15, 1934.

Many playwrights have shown their heroes hesitating on the brink of taking their own lives. But Mr. Vernon Sylvaine, in the one-act curtain raiser that precedes "Genius at Home" at the Embassy, develops the matter a stage beyond that. He gives us his hero, whom he simply calls A Man, after, as well as before, the critical pistol shot. The Man finds that the shot is a mere irrelevance. He discovers himself sitting at the same office table, with the same typist at his left hand, and the same typewriter clattering in the background. In fact, everything's just the same.

This is a striking conception, but Mr. Sylvaine gives the impression that he uses it, not because he believes it, but in order to obtain an arresting conclusion to his play. The Man reveals neither awe nor wonder at his discovery; resting his head on his hand, he merely utters a couple of words in a tone of bored annoyance, like one saying, "This absolutely puts the lid on it." The quite inappropriate and inadequate flippancy of the manner in which the conclusion of this playlet is put over, reminding the audience incongruously of the methods of the "sting-in-the-tail" revue sketch, is the more surprising because the earlier section of the piece undoubtedly errs upon the side of undue solemnity. Nor can Mr. Sylvaine complain that his intention is misinterpreted by the actor, for the actor (and the producer, too) is none other than Mr. Sylvaine himself.

* * *

If Mr. Sylvaine approaches the climax of his play as a man of the theater rather than as a thinker, he certainly tackles the opening more like a thinker than a man of the theater. For more than 20 minutes he pursues the bad old Shavian example of making his people talk about things instead of doing them. Nor is the talk really worth listening to. It is extremely voluble, being padded out with phrases like "veracity and truthfulness." It is inconsequential, and not always accurate in its facts. For example, Mr. Sylvaine's suggestion, twice repeated, that Socrates took his own life, is not supported by any evidence known to classical learning. When at the end of a long speech, Mr. Sylvaine looked slowly round the stage, and uttered the words, "It's all so stupid here," we felt that we could not conscientiously disagree.

The mistake of talking about situations, instead of dramatizing them, is not committed by Miss Elizabeth Drew, the author of the second play of the evening, "Genius at Home," which introduces us to the domestic life of the Carlyles. It is instructive to compare the ineffectiveness of the long-winded monologues of Mr. Sylvaine's protagonist with the vividness of the small incident about buying a new coat which Miss Drew skillfully employs to show Carlyle's real love for his wife, in spite of the bearishness of his usual conduct. The association of these two plays in the same program demonstrates beyond all doubt that in the theater, as elsewhere, actions speak louder than words.

* * *

"Genius at Home" opens, somewhat more slowly than is desirable, in the farmhouse at Craigenputtock where the Carlyles spent the first few years of their married life, but the leisurely development of its story is partly compensated by the agreeable acquaintance it makes with Lord Jeffrey, the journalist peer whose pleasant and easy worldmindedness offsets the fierce and uncompromising zeal of Thomas Carlyle. The movement to London in the second act improves the play almost as much as it does Carlyle's fortunes, and in Geraldine Jewsbury introduces one of those fools whom it is a positive delight to suffer gladly. She is played by Miss Agnes Lauchlan with immense verve. Hereabouts the celebrated incident of the burning of the manuscript of the first volume of "The French Revolution" by Mill's servant is cleverly used, though it is perhaps a pity that Mill should be shown solely as the man who nearly ruined Carlyle.

The play justifies itself, however, not by the things that happen in it, but by the people they happen to. Of these the chief is Mrs. Carlyle, and it is Miss Drew's principal success that Mrs. Carlyle is convincingly alive from beginning to end. Her shrewdness, her perseverance, her independence, her solid but not flattering faith in Carlyle himself are the materials with which Miss Marda Vanne draws an admirable portrait. Carlyle is sketched rather than painted, but Mr. Wilfrid Walter makes the outlines vivid enough, and the subsidiary members of the cast are equally effective.

H. H.

'Catherine the Great'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Paris

CONTINUING a practice begun with "The Private Life of Henry VIII," the world première of "Catherine the Great" took place in Paris Jan. 19.

Was it a wish to confound those prophets who saw in the advent of the talkie the removal of motion pictures from the international sphere that made London Films choose Paris for the première of both productions? Perhaps. Certainly an audience as international as it was distinguished graced the Cinéma Miracles on the first night's performance, which was held under the patronage of Lord Tyrrell, British Ambassador to Paris, and was attended by a great number of diplomats, statesmen and artists of France, Italy, Russia, Germany, the United States and many other countries.

If the new British company was seeking the stamp of approval of Paris audiences, it should be well satisfied. For the second effort of London Films was acclaimed with even more enthusiasm than was "The Private Life of Henry VIII."

This was as it should be. "Catherine the Great" is a better picture than "Henry VIII." It maintains a better level of excellence, avoiding the frequent faults of the earlier film if it fails to reach its occasional heights.

There are three main reasons for its success: Miss Elizabeth Bergner, Mr. Douglas Fairbanks Jr. and Miss Flora Robson.

Rumors had reached Paris of the exceptional talent of Miss Bergner, and as Queen Catherine of Russia she reveals not only a great personal charm, but that ability to form and portray a real mental grasp of the part and a comprehension of its dramatic possibilities which is the first essential of great acting.

Mr. Fairbanks plays the difficult part of the demented and petulant Peter surprisingly well—surprisingly, because his performance is far above anything he has previously done. His acting is of high order throughout.

If Miss Bergner does not shine in unrivaled splendor, it is also because Miss Flora Robson gives such a remarkable performance as the Empress Elizabeth, aunt of Peter. Although carrying her comedy at times to the verge of burlesque, she never quite falls into that fault. Mr. Gerald du Maurier as Lecoq was also excellent.

Much of the credit for the picture's good points must go to the directors, Messrs. Paul Czinner and Alexander Korda, the latter the producer of "The Private Life of Henry VIII." But to them also must go the blame for the film's chief fault: the settings are not particularly impressive, and the photography, though good, is not exceptional. One misses especially the magnificent exteriors which marked "Henry VIII," and which might have given, better than any other means, a feeling of that vast expanse that was Imperial Russia.

Clothes and the Diva

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

DRESS is the last subject women are interested in, speaking now of women who practice the vocal art; but what Mme. Lotte Lehmann, the soprano, wore at her début at the Metropolitan Opera on the evening of Jan. 11 must have interested many of the people attending quite as much as how her voice sounded. When singers are asked about costume in Wagnerian music-drama, they are likely to talk of it as a matter over which they have little control, and therefore as one concerning which they cannot be either too proud or too sensitive. All they can do, as a rule, is to put on the clothes prescribed and look as well in them as they know how.

To consider the opening scene of "Walküre," in which Mme. Lehmann attempted her first dramatic evocation here, surely no figures in opera, under traditional habits of performance at least, are more incongruously clad than the three that hold the stage there. Siegfried primitive, Sieglinde classic and Hunding barbaric when-you-will, each one seems an anachronism with regard to the other two. The only way in which they resemble one another is in being remote from our time. As many personages, so many periods.

Then, take the whole array of Wagner's feminine characters, Sieglinde, as ordinarily got up, can fairly be accounted the one having the most blanched and washed-out appearance. Not but that the white flowing garment she usually has on brightens the gloom of the shelter which is Hunding's house, and not but that it catches the radiance of the hearth fire pleasantly, and not but that it becomes lustrous and even dazzling when the door opens and the sun of springtime floods in. But it is a conventional, legendary-heroine garb just the same. It is of the old-school Wagnerian theater and is clean outmoded.

Mme. Lehmann completely changed the look, and the mood as well, of Act I of "Walküre," coming out in things of interesting color and outline; in things that accentuated the particular antiquity with which Wagner deals.

"You liked the blue gown, then!" she protested, when an interviewer for The Christian Science Monitor ventured to congratulate her on her success, "and the rough-cut jacket of skins! I brought them with me from Vienna, where I took part in a new production of 'Walküre.' Can that be what the applause was for? What about my voice?"

Nobody knows the meaning of applause. As for voice, those who have heard Mme. Lehmann present German songs in concert can take her interpretation of Wagner for granted. Platform and stage, the two, musically, are identical stations.

W. P. T.

The Kaleidoscope

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

FOX has made a film version of Miss Rachel Crothers's comedy, "As Husbands Go," twisting the satirical original into a conventional, sentimental story. Employment of Mr. Warner Baxter for the rôle of the workaday small-town husband necessitated changing the character to suit his romantic and sophisticated style. The film is worth seeing because of the comic performance of Miss Catherine Doucet in the part of a flighty widow who brings a worldy-wise European beau home with her from Paris, much to her daughter's annoyance.

American "Dubbing"

Many American pictures are shown in European countries with other languages in place of the original English. The change is made by substituting for the Hollywood sound track one made by French, Spanish or Italian players. The method has been brought to a fine development in France, where care is taken to select words that resemble English in the lip movements needed for their utterance. The timing is accomplished by having the substitute players speak their lines while watching the original personages on the screen. Now the tables have been turned with a showing of "Mädchen in Uniform" in New York with a sound track made by English-speaking players. It is at the Criterion Theater, where the film had a long run last year in the German version.

The Road Likes Them

Miss Katharine Cornell and Miss Eva Le Gallienne are doing so well on their western tours that their routes have been extended, and they may not be seen in New York again until autumn. Intelligent advance work, it would seem, is all that is needed to prepare the way with eagerly-waiting audiences. You mustn't disappoint those audiences with a poor performance—that is understood. "The Green Pastures" is operating with a crew of three advance men. At Tulsa, Okla., it is reported to have grossed $4200 in one performance at a $2 top. At Seattle an audience waited five hours for Miss Cornell to arrive on a train that was delayed by washouts, and at 1:04 a. m. the curtain went up on a performance of "The Barretts of Wimpole Street," to a well-filled house. Miss Cornell is also presenting "Romeo and Juliet" and "Candida." Miss Le Gallienne has dropped "Alice in Wonderland" and "Romeo and Juliet" for a time and is presenting "The Master Builder," "Hedda Gabler" and "A Doll's House." In the last, Miss Josephine Hutchinson plays Nora.

"Smoky"

Apart from a greatly overdone running comment, "Smoky," a film based on a Will James story, makes good entertainment for admirers of horses and of action in the open. The film is strong in its humane values in showing how a wild mustang was trained by kindness into a first-class cow pony, and stirring in the episodes showing how the pony descended the scale of service until he was not esteemed good enough even to pull a junk wagon. At the end he is rescued by his trainer, played by Mr. Victor Jory with hearty genuineness.

E. C. S.

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Motion Pictures

Part Time Mother

At Loew's State Theater, "This Side of Heaven" paints family life as a condition suitable to those who can stand it, and brings the original and refreshing Miss Fay Bainter before the Klieglights.

As every part time mother knows, it's when the career is in full swing that somebody always has a button off or a stocking whose life must be saved instanter. Miss Bainter, as a mother-of-three-on-the-verge-of-being-grown-up, faces more serious problems. Having put the family into a book and received a Hollywood offer on account of it, she is besieged by the plights of the four other individualists who make up her hearth and home.

Husband Lionel Barrymore faces a charge of embezzlement through no fault of his own. Son Tom Brown fails to make the frat and crashes his car into a trolley in his blind disappointment. Daughter Mary Carlisle almost elopes instead of pursuing her college course and Daughter Mae Clarke (looking so much nicer with dark hair) nearly marries the wrong man. And Amiable Maid Una Merkel suffers the loss of an ice-pick. (A mighty understanding touch.)

Naturally, the discords are eventually resolved. But the question remains—What Are Mothers' Rights? Mr. William Howard, the director, must be a family man. To those in the know, it is a winning picture.

1934 Models

"Blackbirds" and "Fashions" of 1934 constitute the program at the Metropolitan Theater this week—the first a condensed stage version of the latest Lew Leslie edition, the latter a spectacle film and style sheet with plot.

Mr. William Powell plays with keen relish the promoter of various dubious rackets, whose exploits eventually land him, not in jail, but in Paris. There, by devious routes, he becomes a fashion dictator, who overrides the great coutourière Baróque (Mr. Reginald Owen in mustache, beret and French accent) and helps Mr. Hugh Herbert's California ostrich farm along (at a 50-grand commission) by putting plumes and feathers on the fashion map. Miss Bette Davis is a fashion designer whose work is the backbone of the enterprise. She wears a new costume and coiffure at every appearance and petulantly entertains an affection for her boss. Miss Veree Teasdale also does a lot of clothes modeling.

The musical numbers are perfervidly staged by Mr. Busby Berkeley. They occur during the sequence of Mr. Powell's grand Style Revue. But Mr. Berkeley gets around the customary Hollywood's Folly of representing motion camera studies as stage productions by placing his phantasmagoria of dancing girls and feathers in a sewing-girl's dream. There is much patterning of meaningless movement. M. L.

Boston Art Notes

Boston City Club

Travel posters occupy the walls of the City Club, Somerset Street entrance. The collection includes advertising pictures for many of the countries of the Continent.

The ingenuity displayed reveals that the poster has come to make artistic as well as utilitarian demands on the commercial artist. Pictorially many of the posters are as interesting as oils and water colors exhibited exclusively as creative works. It is necessary to make something relative to the country, something distinctively attractive, something that will induce visitors to come. Mountains and streams, provincial costumes, gay flowers, bathing, sunshine, many characteristics are stressed by the designers.

Posters remain nevertheless a medium dependent upon mechanical manufacture. Limits are set, the pictures must be conventionalized, not too subtly colored.

Boston Museum

Recent acquisitions of finds made at the ancient Egyptian city of Giza are on view at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Fragments of walls upon which are carved in relief hieroglyphics and attendants and fragments of figures and heads may be seen. The wall inscriptions display the fine craftsmanship and good taste which prevailed in the days of the early kingdom. There is the utmost economy of line, the simplest characterization by flat drawing and outlining figures. Patches of terra cotta pigment still remain to show the manner in which the Egyptians painted all their statuary. D. A.

The Dance

Dancing for Men

Mr. Ted Shawn brought his ensemble of six men dancers to the Repertory Theater last evening and gave a crowded house a pleasurable evening. It was interesting to observe the large number of men in the audience and their quickened response. For Mr. Shawn has taken the male dancer out of the "sissy" class that the general public has placed him in and clothed him with his rightful virility and strength.

From the living sculpture of the "Music Visualizations" that opened the program, through the decorative "Primitive, Play and Labor Dances," to the Negro Spirituals that marked its close, these qualities abounded in full force. There was unity in the program as a whole and color and variety in its parts. The group designs were often arresting, the solos diverting. Mr. Barton Mumaw tossed off a cute "French Sailor" and a "Primitive African Motif-Fetish" with ease. Mr. Wilbur McCormack danced "Turkey in the Straw" in cowboy costume and manner. The dance suggested the usage that the bandboxly fresh attire might be put to.

Mr. Shawn revealed the more serious side of his nature in the frenetic vision of "John Brown Sees the Glory" and in his earnest study of St. Francis, "O Brother Sun and Sister Moon"; his sense of play and fraternizing with the audience in the familiar Flamenco dances, to which he added an improvisation of his own—a Spanish Gypsy dance to Viennese music, inspired by the rhythm of railcoach wheels. A captivating notion.

Mr. Shawn, as teacher and choreographer as well as dancer, is offering something out of the ordinary run. And not as mere novelty either, but as an idea worthy of further development.

The program is being repeated this afternoon and evening. M. L.

Ontario Has Black Diamond

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The black diamond now on display at the Royal Ontario Museum is one of the largest of its kind in the world second possibly only to the United States National Museum diamond, which weighs 63.85 carats, said Prof. A. L. Parsons, assistant director of the museum department of mineralogy. This stone weighs 12.5325 grams or 62.6625 metric carats, and is roughly cubic in form.

It was presented to the museum in 1928 by Mr. J. Errington, and known as the Errington diamond. It was found in the Wesselton mine near Kimberly, South Africa.

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WE BUY Diamonds Gold Silver
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SEE NEXT PAGE

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Inh. Johanna Löffler
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und D 2 Weidendamm 3474

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Branches in every district
Feine Fleischwaren
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GERMANY

BERLIN
(Continued)

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N-JSRAEL
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Fleischermeister
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Zweiggeschäft: Berliner Str. 36
Tel. F 6 Baerwald 2755

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BERLIN, Unter den Linden 67

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Spez.: Oberhemden
Friedrichstr. 100 am Bhf. Friedrichstr.
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H. LANGENBECK Kleist Str. 26a

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SWITZERLAND

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SWITZERLAND

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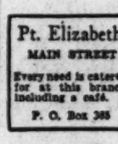

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Daily Features

All Nature

Oyster Mushroom

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Oyster Mushroom is well known to all who comb the out-of-doors for table delicacies direct from mother nature's storehouse. It always grows on decaying wood.

The common name is based on the similarity of tastes of the mushroom and the oyster. Generally, the young plants are rather tough, and old specimens are often full of larvæ. For that reason they are not ranked as first quality; but on the other hand they are widely eaten because they are much more plentiful and easier to obtain than many of the more tasty varieties.

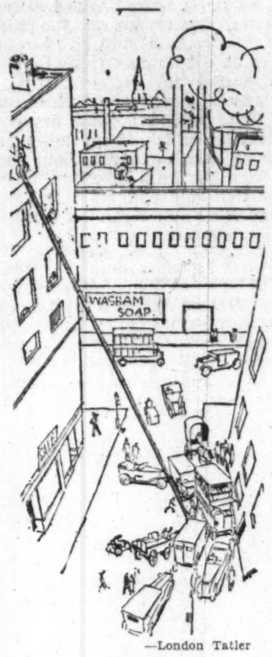
The growth shown in the illustration is the most usual. Single caps are seldom found, for the oyster mushrooms sprout in clumps or clusters and overlap one another's territory at times. As can readily be seen, the stems are short, and the gills extend from the cap, on down the stem almost to the base.

Care should be exercised in picking mushrooms. Choose only those for your table with which you are familiar, and, if possible, cook them the same day as picked.

In Lighter Vein

Today's Limerick

There was a young lady of Me.
Whose friends thought her terribly ve.
She really was not.
She dressed up a lot
Just because she thought herself ple.



—London Tatler

Superstition

No Touch

"I say, old chap, did anybody ever tell you that you looked like Napoleon?"

"Oh, yes, but I've stopped lending money on it."—*Toronto Globe.*

Fame Enough

"You told me before we were married that you would become famous," sobbed the wife.

"What more fame could a man desire than to be known as your husband?" inquired her husband gently And, lo, she was comforted.

Knowledge Is Power

"Hey, mister, do you know enough about football to act as referee?"

"Mon, I know enough about football not to."—*Dublin Opinion.*

Exterior Decoration

"So Jack said that I had a skin one loves to touch."

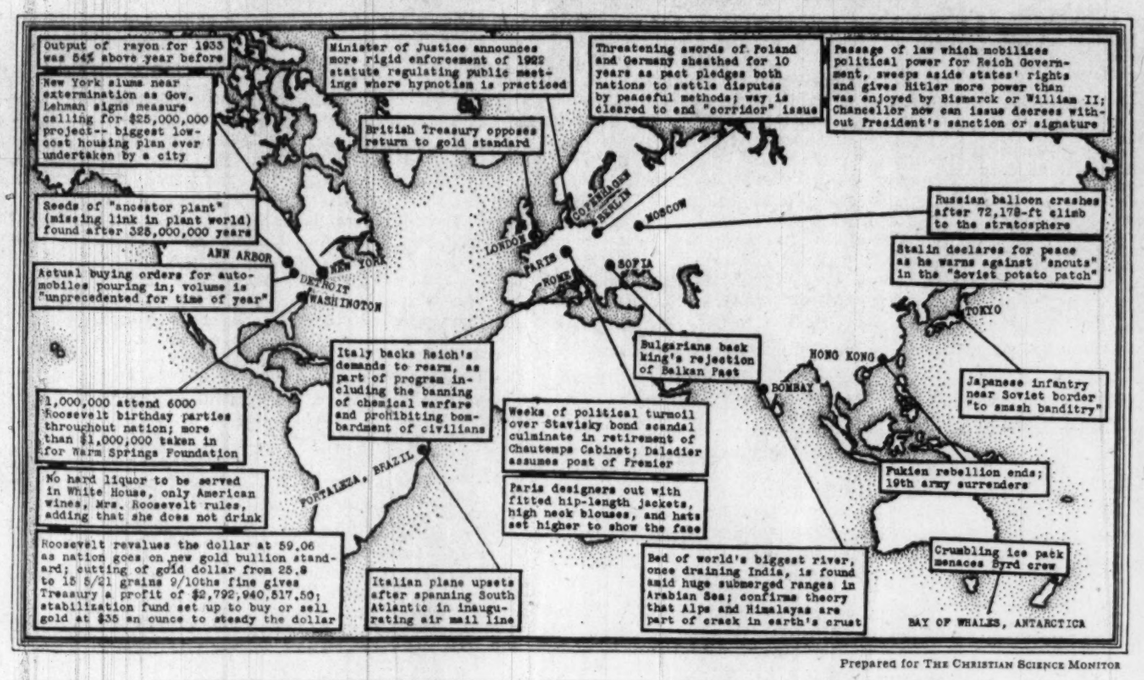
"Not exactly, dear; he said you had a skin you love to retouch."—*Boston Transcript.*

The Bookman's Parable

"I can read you like a book."

"Why don't you, then? You skip what you don't like in a book. Why linger over it in me?"

World News of the Week at a Glance


Output of rayon for 1933 was 54% above year before
New York slums near extermination as Gov. Lehman signs measure calling for $25,000,000 project -- biggest low-cost housing plan ever undertaken by a city
Minister of Justice announces more rigid enforcement of 1922 statute regulating public meetings where hypnotism is practiced
British Treasury opposes return to gold standard
Threatening swords of Poland and Germany sheathed for 10 years as pact pledges both nations to settle disputes by peaceful methods; way is cleared to end "corridor" issue
Passage of law which mobilizes political power for Reich Government, sweeps aside states' rights and gives Hitler more power than was enjoyed by Bismarck or William II; Chancellor now can issue decrees without President's sanction or signature
Seeds of "ancestor plant" (missing link in plant world) found after 325,000,000 years
Russian balloon crashes after 72,178-ft climb to the stratosphere
Stalin declares for peace as he warns against "scouts" in the "Soviet potato patch"
Actual buying orders for automobiles pouring in; volume is "unprecedented for time of year"
Italy backs Reich's demands to rearm, as part of program including the banning of chemical warfare and prohibiting bombardment of civilians
Bulgarians back king's rejection of Balkan Pact
Weeks of political turmoil over Stavisky bond scandal culminate in retirement of Chautemps Cabinet; Daladier assumes post of Premier
Japanese infantry near Soviet border "to smash banditry"
1,000,000 attend 6000 Roosevelt birthday parties throughout nation; more than $1,000,000 taken in for Warm Springs Foundation
No hard liquor to be served in White House, only American wines, Mrs. Roosevelt rules, adding that she does not drink
Paris designers out with fitted hip-length jackets, high neck blouses, and hats set higher to show the face
Fukien rebellion ends; 19th army surrenders
Roosevelt revalues the dollar at 59.06 as nation goes on new gold bullion standard; cutting of gold dollar from 25.8 to 15 5/21 grains 9/10ths fine gives Treasury a profit of $2,792,940,817.50; stabilization fund set up to buy or sell gold at $35 an ounce to steady the dollar
Italian plane upsets after spanning South Atlantic in inaugurating air mail line
Bed of world's biggest river, once draining India, is found amid huge submerged ranges in Arabian Sea; confirms theory that Alps and Himalayas are part of crack in earth's crust
Crumbling ice pack menaces Byrd crew
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Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Beadwork

A YOUNG man who was unemployed remembered that his Scout masters had always considered him adept at beadwork. He bought a quantity of beads and told parents that he would teach their children beadmaking free of charge if the beads were purchased of him. (He also was prepared to furnish the leather straps and belts upon which the beaded bands are sewed.) Although he has held to his policy of charging only for materials used, his little shop pays so well that he says the so-called depression has brought him the best job he ever had. Mrs. J. W. V.

Whitewashing Trees

THERE were two painters out of regular work last spring and through the summer. However, they made considerable money going from house to house whitewashing trees for 10 cents apiece.

Every home in our neighborhood had all its trees done. We are hoping the parties will return this year. Miss A. G.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

239

Cities here and there
throughout the world are
beginning to look seri-
ously into the matter of
airports where the great
ships of the air can rise
majesticlywith their pre-
cious burdens bound for
other places and where
they can safely land

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

In Ballyhoo, the Voice of the Press, Silas Bent calls Frank A. Munsey "a good merchandiser although a second-rate editor."

Newspaper copy readers must have speed as well as knowledge, accuracy, and judgment. They always face the "deadline," or the time limit after which no copy is accepted for a given edition of the paper.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

TO BE merciful to the vanquished
Is to be twice victorious.

—CALDERON

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Jethro—Preferably *Jeth'-ro* (short *e*, long *o*).

Pharaoh—Preferably two syllables, *Fay'-ro.*

Uzziah—Short *u*, *Uh-zi'-a.*

Teil—*Teel.*

Ephesians — The first *e* is as in create.

Moses—Each *s* is sounded as *z.*

Aaron—*Ar'-un* (*a* as in care).

Contrasts — The verb is accented on the second syllable, the noun on the first.

Testimony—The *o* is as in obey, not as in money.

Wholly—*Hole'-ly*, as distinguished from "holy," *ho'-ly.*

Gala—*Gay'-la.*

Lava—*Lah'-va.*

Inversion — End it *-shun*, not *-zhun.*

Recourse—Accent the second syllable.

Saith—One syllable, *seth.*

"Put off thy shoes from off thy feet" (Exodus 3:5)—The Hebrew word *ne'olim* means more exactly "sandals" (Brown, Driver, Briggs: "Hebrew Lexicon," p. 653). In the Orient, it has long been the custom to remove one's sandals on approaching a sacred spot, apparently to protect it from dust or pollution of any kind. To this day, the rule is strictly enforced on entering a Mohammedan mosque; while the Samaritans, who are still to be found at the modern Nablous, are said to obey the same regulation on approaching their holy place on Mount Gerizim.

"I AM THAT I AM" (Ex. 3:14)—The Hebrew words are *ehyeh asher ehyeh.* It may be noted that the regular meaning of *ehyeh* is "I will be," and it is not without significance that in verse 12 we find "Certainly I will be *(ehyeh)* with thee." In view of this fact it has been suggested that in verse 14, we translate: "I shall be the one who will be (with thee) (Brown, etc., *op. cit.*, p. 218).

It may be remarked that "the LORD" (verses 4, 15, etc.) is our English rendering of *YHWH* (often rendered and pronounced *Yahweh* or *Yahwah* which is generally agreed to come from the same root as *ehyeh—HWH* "to be or become." *YHWH* is commonly taken to mean "He who is" or "the Eternal" (compare Moffatt's translation), or again "the Self-Existent," "Ever-Living."

Some scholars hold that *YHWH* gains its meaning from the causative sense of *HWH*, and so signifies "He who causes to be," "the creator"; while Dr. A. H. McNeile contends that "the writer seems to have striven to express the thought that the divine name revealed to Moses was a summing up of the entire Divine character and attributes" (McNeile: "Exodus," p. 18).

"If I make my bed in hell" (Ps. 139:8)—The Hebrew word rendered "hell" is *sheol*, which did not necessarily imply "an abode of punishment." The Jews used *sheol* in a general sense to designate the "realm of the dead" or "the underworld" (Brown, etc., *op. cit.*, p. 982); and it appears that in Old English the word "hell" had the same neutral meaning (see Hastings' Bible Dictionary, Vol. II, p. 343).

"If I say, Surely the darkness shall cover me; even the night shall be light about me. Yea the darkness hideth not from thee" (Ps. 139:11ff.)—The original text and punctuation of these verses are somewhat uncertain, and this leads to various renderings. Thus Moffatt has: "If I say The dark will screen me, the night will hide me in its curtains, yet darkness is not dark to thee . . ."; and the Revised Version: "If I say Surely the darkness shall overwhelm me, and the light about me shall be night; Even the darkness hideth not from thee . . ." Smith, however, reads: "If I say, Darkness will surely cover me, then the night becomes light about me. Darkness makes it not too dark for thee."

"Behold, I will send my messenger" (Mal. 3:1)—The Hebrew word rendered "my Messenger" is *malachi;* and it is generally agreed among scholars that what we know as "Malachi" was originally an anonymous book, and received its name from the well-known reference to "my messenger" (Hebrew—*malachi*) in this verse.

"Fullers' sope" (Mal. 3:2) — The word translated "fuller" meant originally "one who treads," and later, "one who washes," from the fact that it was customary to "tread" on the clothes when washing them. It seems that some preparation of lye was used in the process, and afterward the clothes were spread out in the sun to dry and to bleach on the "fuller's field" (Is. 7:3, etc.).

Jesus' garments at the time of the transfiguration are said to have been whiter than any fuller could possibly have made them (Mark 9:3).

"Hear ye indeed . . . see ye indeed" (Is. 6:9)—A literal rendering would be, "Hear ye, hearing . . . see ye, seeing," where, as so often in Hebrew, this particular construction is used for the sake of emphasis. So we could render: "Hear ye constantly" or "continually" (cf. Margin of the Revised Version). Smith suggests: "Keep on seeing . . . keep on hearing."

"Make the heart of this people fat, and make their ears heavy, and shut their eyes" (Is. 6:10)—It may be noted that in the Septuagint Version we do not find the series of commands found in our present form of the Hebrew text and reproduced in the Authorized Version; but it is suggested that the people themselves have "shut their eyes," etc. "The heart of this people has become gross, and their ears are dull of hearing, and their eyes they have closed; lest they should see with their eyes . . ." (Baxter's translation of the Septuagint).

"But yet in it shall be a tenth, and it shall return, and shall be eaten" (Is. 6:13)—The phrase rendered "shall be eaten" is literally "for burning" (cf. Brown, etc., *op. cit.*, p. 129). Moffatt appears to express the meaning of the original more clearly when he renders: "Even if a tenth of them be spared, they too must be burned up."

"As a teil tree, and as an oak, whose substance is in them, when they cast their leaves: so the holy seed shall be the substance thereof" (Is. 6:13)—The Hebrew word rendered "teil tree" is more exactly rendered "terebinth" or "turpentine tree" (*Pistachia terebinthus* L.). Such trees grow in Palestine to a height of 15 or 17 feet; the leaves are feathery, the branches long, and the trunk thick and gnarled. "Turpentine of a very pure quality may be obtained by making incisions in the stem and branches and collecting the resin which exudes" (Hastings, *op. cit.*, IV p. 719).

The word twice translated "substance" *(matseba)* means literally either "pillar" or, when referring to a tree, "stock or stump."

It may be observed that the words "their leaves" are not represented in the original, but have been supplied by the translators to complete their concept of the sense; while the phrase "when they cast" means literally "in felling," i. e., "when (the trees) are felled." Hence Moffatt offers this translation: "They too must be burned up, like stumps of oak and terebinth that have been felled. (These stumps are the sacred race)." Compare the American Revised Version: "As a terebinth and as an oak whose stock remaineth when they are felled; so the holy seed is the stock thereof."

"Be ye therefore followers of God" (Eph. 5:1)—The Greek *mimetai*, which comes from the same root as our word "mimic," means literally "imitators." Moffatt has: "copy God"; and Goodspeed: "Follow God's example."

"Ye were sometimes darkness" (Eph. 5:8)—"Sometimes" here does not mean "occasionally." In the seventeenth century "sometimes" was equivalent to our modern "once," which is an exact rendering of the Greek word *pote.*

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

"Exodus"

IN THE original, the second book of the Bible is called simply *we ēllē shēmōth* ("and these are the names"), from the opening words of Ex. 1:1.

The name by which we know it, comes to us from the Septuagint, which translated Chapter 19, Verse 1, as follows: "In the third month of the departure (Greek, *exodus*) of the children of Israel out of the land of Egypt. . . ." The title "Exodus" then came to be applied to the whole book, which indeed may well be described as a book of "going out or departure," since it is concerned mainly with the events leading up to the exodus from Egypt, and their sequel.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Captain's Welcome

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles Harbor

ASEA captain who many times has docked his palatial passenger ship at the Los Angeles harbor, and who has entertained royalty, diplomats, and others possessing much of the world's fame and wealth, is affectionately spoken of as "a regular fellow" by those who come in contact with him. Apparently interested in knowing more of his fellow men, he is often seen conversing pleasantly with stevedores along the dock, or with porters in the waiting room.

One chill morning as the boat docked during early morning hours, the captain hurried from the gang plank to a group of waiting street cars. Approaching the motormen and conductors, he inquired, "Had any breakfast yet?" And before an answer could be given he cordially added, "You come aboard with me. You've plenty of time for a good hot meal before any of the passengers are up, or the baggage is taken off."

Gratefully the men accepted. They were ushered to the captain's table. As the men were served steaming plates of ham and eggs, the captain declared, "I know what it is to work all night and to get up before dawn, too. Whenever you have to meet this boat, breakfast will be waiting for you, and you're to come on board and get it."

Odds and Ends

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Biblical Warning

The familiar warning "Beware of dogs" is found in Philippians 3:2.

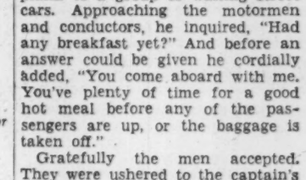
Definition of Genius

Thomas A. Edison once said "Genius is 2 per cent Inspiration and 98 per cent perspiration."

A Million A Year

Only 20 individuals had incomes of a million dollars or over in 1932 as compared with 513 five years ago.

Junior Cross-Word No. 95



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Level lands.
6—Child's name for mother.
8—Measure of weight.
9—Haze.
10—Canadian province (abbr.).
11—To pronounce indistinctly.
13—Having made and left a will.
15—Behold!
17—Born.
18—Masculine pronoun.
19—Believed.
22—Otherwise.
23—Cereal grass.
25—Smallest European deer.
26—Female of the ruff.
28—European country whose capital is Madrid (abbr.).
29—One who bids.

Down

1—Pages (abbr.).
2—Card game.
3—Sister of one's father or mother.
4—Profoundly earnest.
5—Much wheat is grown on No. 1 across in this state (abbr.).
6—The part of a river by which it joins with the ocean.
7—Consented.
9—Miami and Palm Beach, winter resorts, are in this state (abbr.).
11—Directed.
12—Varies.
14—Congeal.
16—Lowest deck of a ship.
20—To employ.
21—Stained.
24—First woman.
26—Newport, famous summer resort, is in this state (abbr.).
27—Comparative ending.

(The solution appears elsewhere)

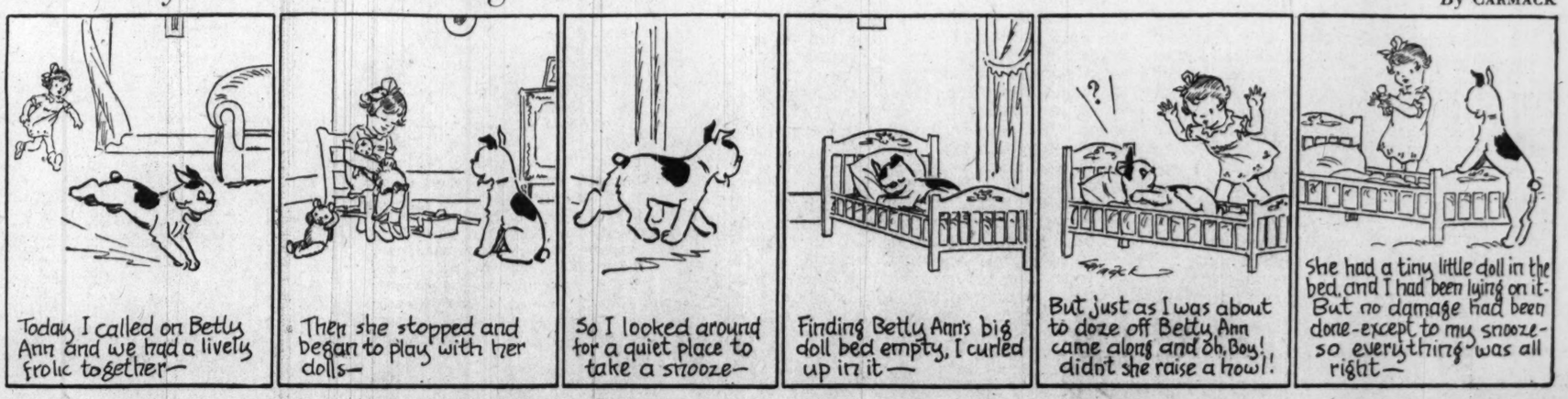
Brevities

Los Angeles Times: All the common folks ask is the usual amount of dollars that will buy the usual amount.

Humorist: An American, staying at a London hotel, says he was astonished to see one of the waiters driving a car of his own. The only explanation that occurs to us is that his chauffeur had been given the day off.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Rescue*

By CARMACK


Today I called on Betty Ann and we had a lively frolic together—
Then she stopped and began to play with her dolls—
So I looked around for a quiet place to take a snooze—
Finding Betty Ann's big doll bed empty, I curled up in it—
But just as I was about to doze off Betty Ann came along and Oh, Boy! didn't she raise a howl!
She had a tiny little doll in the bed, and I had been lying on it. But no damage had been done—except to my snooze—so everything was all right—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

The Challenge of Unemployment

SIMULTANEOUS statements by leaders in both the major political parties emphasize the strong trend in the United States toward utilizing the insurance idea in some form to mitigate the hazards and hardships of unemployment.

Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, told the National Conference for Unemployment Insurance at a meeting in New York that if Congress passes legislation soon to be presented, a nation-wide system of unemployment insurance is a possibility within two years. Ogden Mills, Secretary of the Treasury in the latter part of the Hoover Administration, declared in his address before the Kansas Day Club in Topeka: "I believe in the future the hardships of unemployment must be mitigated by the development of a sound system or systems of insurance."

While compulsory or voluntary forms of unemployment insurance exist in many European countries, its adoption in the United States has not gone beyond the stage of study and discussion, except in one state, Wisconsin.

* * *

It was inevitable that the prolonged industrial and economic dislocation should bring the question out of the academic stage and into the field of active legislative consideration. It now seems clear that unemployment is not a passing phenomenon in American life, but that the industrial revolution, and the mechanization of industry and agriculture necessitate profound readjustments in the fundamental bases underlying employer-employee relationships. Displacement of men by machines, fluctuations in commodity supply and demand, ebb and flow in the tides of foreign trade and many other factors point to the necessity of a more scientific approach to the problem.

Miss Perkins was correct in saying that generally speaking the methods of unemployment relief used up to the present in the United States constitute "a true dole and old-fashioned handout." She defined unemployment insurance as "a technique for providing income for people who are laid off because of the great elemental changes that are bound to take place in industry." She declared that if a 2 per cent contribution had been levied on all pay rolls in New York State, for example, during the two years before the depression, a fund of $75,000,000 would have been available for relief work, and, she added, "What would not our manufacturers have given for a small but measurable market during the recent years?"

Disclosing that she and Senator Wagner of New York and Representative Lewis of Maryland have been working on an unemployment insurance plan, Miss Perkins admitted its adoption would not mean the throwing up of economic bulwarks for *all* wage earners, but, properly safeguarded, she believes it would constitute a measure of security for *many* workers and their families. She considers it the beginning of an organized attack on economic insecurity as a major social hazard of the individual, of the family and the community, and of the industrial organization because of the drying up of purchasing power from unemployment.

She thinks "we are approaching the solution of industrial and economic problems with a newly awakened moral purpose," and "have begun to realize that the value of labor to this country is not as a great commodity, but as John Jones and Mary Smith." It is well to test the wisdom and workability of proposed plans by human as well as mathematical standards.

* * *

The plan of Miss Perkins and her associates, so far as disclosed, contemplates independent decision by the several states as to establishing state-wide funds, industrial pooled funds, individual reserves, joint contributions by employers and employees, what employments are to be covered, eligibility, minimum payments, rates and other details. The field is one for profound study and for experiment on American soil before sweeping legislation.

While the problem is complex, the fundamental involved is relatively simple. When a burden becomes too heavy for the few to bear, relief can come only through spreading it over larger numbers, by distributing the burden over groups for the protection of the individual. The present system of federal, state and local relief is a crude, unscientific and belated attempt to distribute the burdens of unemployment, to transfer them from those least able to bear them, the unemployed, to the broad shoulders of the whole community. At best it is an improvisation for the emergency.

It is unthinkable that with the continuance of unemployment, anything like current expenditures for relief would be either desirable or possible. The tax burden would become intolerable, to say nothing of the humiliation of permanent relief and of its implications of paternalism and the weakening of individual initiative and responsibility. Not all individuals can bear their own economic burdens, nor can they all be cast upon the Government. The logical and democratic way to bear them is by a system under which the responsibility and cost of the necessary protection and provision will be met through the establishment of reserves for the purpose. In their establishment the precise degree of responsibility and contribution from the individual, from industry and government will require study and experience.

Recognizing that the generosity of Government and private charity has measurably met emergency relief needs, the present system has so many inadequacies and such inherent possibilities of waste, favoritism and confusion with political issues that grappling with unemployment along more fundamental lines is one of the most challenging problems confronting American statesmanship.

Some Naval Questions

WHY is the United States rushing headlong into a $600,000,000 armaments program? Does any change in the economic or political situation demand such a reversal of policy?

Are not the present naval and air forces—with proper provision for replacements—adequate to every defensive need?

Do the people of the United States want the navy used for any offensive purpose?

Do they wish to attempt to coerce Japan into giving up her Manchurian adventure? Will they fight to keep Siberia Russian?

Or is the building of a treaty navy merely a diplomatic move in preparation for another naval treaty, merely a proof that the United States is ready to build to any height necessary to maintain superiority?

If so, doesn't that mean that we have a naval race inside the treaty instead of outside?

In other words we are engaging in an armament race in order to get in position to make another treaty to avoid an armament race?

Finally, does not the atmosphere engendered by the present race make agreement on such a treaty almost impossible, so that the only limit will be the amount a nation is ready to spend on its navy?

No More Romance?

THE old world, it seems, still has a few surprises in its bag of tricks. Just when everyone begins to agree that exploration isn't what it used to be the unexpected trick is played. A few months ago two great expeditions set out for Antarctica. The last secrets of that mysterious expanse seemed to be threatened. Now one of these expeditions, equipped with all the apparatus of modern science, is returning in temporary defeat. The other, even more elaborately fitted out, is staging a spectacular battle to make a landing that had appeared to many as routine, if difficult.

At the same time a ship is sailing from a New England port to look for a mysterious sea reliably reported to be as large in extent as France. The Atlantis, research ship of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, is on the trail of the elusive Sargasso Sea, about which romance and rumor have been weaving their stories for centuries. Columbus reported its existence. And yet no modern research expedition has been able to glean any reliable information about it.

Strange stories have circulated about the existence of that mysterious sea. Superstitious sailors tell weird tales of the secrets to be found there. There is no doubt of its existence. The few explorers who have found it report that it resembles an undulating prairie of vegetation. Yet when Dr. William Beebe went to look for it he could find nothing that resembled the description, and came to the conclusion that some great storm had scattered the vegetation. Sir John Murray, heading another expedition, met with no greater success.

It is plain, therefore, as the Atlantis sails, that adventure and romance have not vanished from the earth. For as the laboratories of the world continue to shatter old mysteries, and batter at the gates of the last secrets of matter, a company of modern adventurers sail to find a sea of weeds floating extensively on an ocean that lies charted before them on their maps, and yet has managed to evade searchers for centuries. Even though maps and charts have thrown their lines in crisscross belts about her girth, the old earth still seems to have a trick or two up her sleeve.

Art and Industry

MOST western nations are familiar with the difficulties of making industrial progress compatible with protection of natural beauty. With this problem is allied a kindred one, for during the last century the works of men themselves, especially their public buildings and their manufactured articles, though there were notable individual exceptions, scarcely instituted a golden age of art. Great Britain is now making a formal effort to end this state of things and her success or failure will be watched with keen interest by many other countries.

Britain has replaced the British Institute of Industrial Art, which had not a very fortunate career, by a new Council for Art and Industry appointed by the Board of Trade. This council has a membership of twenty-seven, including representatives of industry, the distributive trades, the national museums and galleries and the arts themselves. It is not, of course, by any means the first effort that has been made to reconcile art and industry. Such attempts go back beyond even the days of William Morris, and have been represented in recent times by, among other things, the selection of famous artists to decorate railway platforms, advertisement hoardings and chocolate boxes. These efforts, however, on the whole have signally failed to produce any widespread result, and many people wish to know why.

The suggestion is made that this comparative failure is due on the one hand to art itself and, on the other, to industry. Modern utilitarian art too frequently seems to lack the courage of its convictions. Ancient Greek temples and medieval churches owe much of their beauty to the circumstance that they are architecturally appropriate expressions of the ideas they embody. The strong, four-square tower, the all-embracing dome, the upward leaping spire—all these things were achieved in an effort to give expression to the power and love and inspiration of religion. But when a modern railway station, like St. Pancras, London, is built in the style of a Gothic cathedral, or when a cinema or bank is made an imitation Parthenon, there is little or no congruence between the purpose the building serves and the architectural form forced on it.

Secondly, it is to be noted that not all medieval architecture was beautiful. Five hundred years ago the slums were even worse than they are today. It was only the buildings, such as the churches, colleges and civic halls, which expressed the highest ideals then known, that attained the loveliness men now admire. Then, as now and always, there had to be beauty in the idea and motive before there could be beauty in the expression. As modern industrial civilization and business recognize the duty to and interest in the community life of which they are a part, they will develop ideals which will be manifested in beautiful environment.

Are Your Arms Your Own?

HAVE you examined the crest on the door of your automobile lately? If not, it might be well to do so. For all you know, that little heraldic device may be unwittingly compelling you to commit a serious social *faux pas*.

At the annual luncheon of the Order of Americans of Armorial Ancestry recently held in New York a speaker related a shocking incident. He told of seeing, in Boston of all places, a coat of arms on an automobile that rightly belonged only to the Duke of Argyll. That is, the coat of arms, not the car. A murmur of dazed surprise reverberated throughout the audience at the disclosure.

Now if that sort of armorial offense be possible in an enlightened retreat like Boston, what can be expected in less favored centers where comparatively few can distinguish the difference between a lion *rampant* and a crocodile *couchant*? Who can blame a happy-go-lucky Westerner if she should mix her quarterings and lozenges on her best stationery and perchance order on her escutcheon *gules d'argent* when she should have told the engraver three wheat-stacks on a *champ d'or*?

It is indeed cause for blushful regret that another guest at the armorial luncheon revealed what he designated as a common practice. It seems that certain individuals (happily unnamed) so far forget themselves as to select a coat of arms motto because the original bearer's name has some resemblance to their own. Can heraldic devices go further?

Manufacturers, too, it was stated, frequently appropriate aristocratic crests to use in advertising their products and thus add to their social standing in the community. This is indeed disquieting. It is not pleasant to think that some valiant knight earned his quarterings by jousting successfully in a tournament when Henry V was King of England in order that a chocolate bar made in America in 1934 might have a smart label. It would not need a College of Heralds to call that a *bar sinister*.

The Casual Day

"Same number of dimes in a dollar," a New Deal headline assures us. Mr. John D. (Dime?) Rockefeller will be glad to know that. And so will the many Americans who hope to earn one of Mr. Rockefeller's famous rewards.

To cut the dime content of the dollar, these would-be recipients say, would be to discourage achievement in the United States. They figure that for every Rockefeller dollar there are ten chances for Americans to win a dime, thus ten Americans trying to be worthy of the prize. Cut the number of dimes to six and you have only six Americans per Rockefeller dollar who are trying to amount to anything.

So the news is good news. We can think of only one thing more that Mr. Rockefeller and his ten-cent academy may want to know: Will the dimes still be nice, shiny, new ones?

"PROTEST"

Dear Casual:

Since that first hour
That gave your column timely birth
I, too, have watched this tender flower
Spring from the journalistic earth.

"Forever, here let Summer reign,"
"Nor ever, Autumn drear encroach."
That was my wish.—But it was vain.
I see drear Autumn's near approach.

Unless my eyes played me a trick,
Foul Winter, too, is on his way.
Did I not see a Limerick
Within the column for today?

Such grafting, on so fair a plant,
Will every column "fan" appall.
With heaving bosoms, they will pant,
Let every wretched petal fall.

Come, harsh winds of our fury, blow,
And strip the stalk of every leaf.
O, Winter, cover up with snow
This plant, and hide our cause for grief.

T. K.

"Spinach Packing Aids Employment in San Jose," we are informed. The sanding departments of the industry obviously have been fully manned for some time.

Will those foreign students invited to study in Soviet schools find that their scholastic rating depends on their Marx?

Dear Casual:

A recent paragraph referred to substitution of a teaspoonful of cornstarch for an egg, if several eggs were required. We, three in family, enjoy boiled eggs for breakfast. When we find ourselves with only two eggs, which one of us should eat the cornstarch?

K. B.

To solve K. B.'s problem the three in the family should form a triangle by standing on the parlor rug, each 10 feet from the others. The two eggs should then be tossed from one to the other, around the triangle first, then across it, then both ways simultaneously. After a surprisingly short time, the argument as to who must eat the cornstarch will have been redirected toward settlement of the question as to who dropped the egg, and breakfast then may proceed harmoniously at any three down-town restaurants that may appeal to the happy trio.

The Diary of an Onlooker in Russia

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN

Moscow

AS IS usually the case, the end of the year witnessed the session of Russia's Parliament, the Tsik, or All-Union Soviet Executive Committee. This body consists of several hundred members and functions between meetings of the larger All-Union Soviet Congresses, which occur at intervals of three or four years. The Tsik usually sits about a week and then adjourns, delegating its legislative functions to a small group of its members, the so-called presidium.

The world's parliaments today tend to fall into two categories; the old-fashioned type where there are more or less clear-cut party lines and almost every legislative proposal excites debate and is exposed to the chances of defeat should the Government fail to command the support of the legislature; and the post-war, new-fashioned type, where the members are all of one cast of political thought, where there are no close, hard-fought divisions in voting, no political bargaining, where, in short, the parliament ratifies without opposition whatever the leaders of the country lay before it.

The Tsik distinctly belongs to this second category. While its members do not wear distinctive uniforms, such as the black shirts of the Italian Fascisti or the brown shirts of the German National Socialists, they are quite similar to their Italian and German legislative colleagues in leaping to their feet with cheers and handclapping when the leader, in this case, of course, Stalin, appears on the platform, in according minor ovations to the lesser luminaries of the Communist hierarchy and in voting approval of the reports and legislative projects which are laid before them.

Perhaps the main function of the Tsik is to act as a sort of conveyor between the Government and the population. These delegates from all parts of the Soviet Union sit and listen while Premier Molotoff outlines plans of economic development for the coming year, while Foreign Commissar Litvinoff expounds foreign policy; they hear the reports of Commissar Grinko on finance and Commissar Yakovleff on agriculture. Then they go back to their native places and spread the word among their electors.

There is always a picturesque element in the sessions of the Tsik, because they are held in the historic Kremlin. This year the session took place not in the gilded splendor of one of the old palaces, but in the simpler surroundings of a building which is used as a club by one of the officers' training schools. While there is no shadow of political opposition in the Tsik, there is discussion in the intervals between the long official reports; and one gets an idea of the sheer bulk of the Soviet Union when one hears in quick succession an engineer named Graftio describe the possibilities of the Svir hydroelectrical station, near Leningrad; the Premier of the Trans-Caucasian Republic, Musabekoff, outline the problems of the semi-Asiatic lands which he represents, which are a good 2000 miles from Leningrad; and, finally, a spokesman for Yakutia, which is an indefinite number of thousands of miles from Moscow and is 2000 miles away from the Trans-Siberian Railroad, who dwelt on the rich gold reserves of his country and on its need for better means of communication with the outside world.

* * *

This has been no winter for thin-blooded residents of Moscow. Temperatures of ten, fifteen, even twenty degrees below zero have been not uncommon; there has been a heavy fall of snow; and old inhabitants of Moscow can scarcely recall a winter of equal severity since 1923-1924, when the week of Lenin's passing was marked by extremely bitter frosts, with the thermometer registering thirty degrees below zero.

As a compensation for the nipping cold the winter beauty of Moscow has perhaps never been more conspicuous. The long stretches of snow harmonize with the color of many of the city's buildings; the hoarfrost forms fantastic figures on the Kremlin walls; and those streets and boulevards which are lined with trees take on a rare and delicate beauty as icicles cling to the branches and twigs of the trees. And the devotees of skating and skiing could ask for nothing better than a lively turn on one of Moscow's frozen ponds or a swing over some of the hills in the neighborhood of the city.

* * *

One of the brightest prospects which the second Five-Year Plan, which is scheduled to run until 1937, holds out to the ordinary citizen is that the rationing system, the introduction of which was part of the price of the first plan, may be abolished. At the present moment the system of supplying the city population with foodstuffs is highly complicated; and it would tax the research capacity of an expert commission of economists to determine the real purchasing power of that peculiar currency unit, the Soviet ruble.

Soviet workers and employees get a regular and adequate ration of bread and a meager and limited and sometimes uncertain allotment of other staple foodstuffs at fixed moderate prices in the cooperative shops. For most of them, at least in the larger towns and more important industrial centers, this is eked out by meals of varying quality which are served in factory and office dining rooms again at prices that are not prohibitive. People who earn higher salaries can taste more of the gastronomic comforts and even luxuries by patronizing so-called commercial stores, where food is sold without rationing restrictions, but at prices which would average about ten times those which prevail in coöperative stores. There are also private markets, where the price level is still higher than it is in the commercial stores. Luckiest of all is the Soviet citizen whose friend or relative abroad sends him a remittance in foreign currency; with this remittance he can make his purchases in the Torgsin shops, where a fair assortment of foodstuffs and goods is available for gold or foreign currency at prices which, after repeated reductions, are quite moderate by comparison with those which prevail in other countries.

What will become of the Torgsin shops, which have been an uncommonly useful lever for extracting hoarded gold, silver and foreign currency from the population, is not yet clear. But the Soviet authorities are clearly aiming at the creation of conditions which will permit the abolition of rationing and the general institution of one-price trading in state and coöperative shops.

* * *

The main conditions for this change are a larger supply of foodstuffs, greater control over the free and easy issue of rubles, and, in addition, some rise in the coöperative store prices and a substantial reduction of the "commercial" level. A number of steps have already been taken in this direction. The old gibe that "the Russians are the richest people in the world—because they don't know what to do with their rubles"—is no longer an accurate description of the Soviet financial situation, because salaries and earnings in the higher grades of the state service have been curtailed and a much more severe check is kept on new expenditures. The doubling of the price of bread last fall, in the face of a considerably better harvest than last year's, was not a symptom of scarcity, but a tentative effort to work toward the single price level.

If and when the rationing system is abolished (no definite date has been set, but it is understood that the change will be made some time before the end of the second Five-Year Plan, in 1937) the Muscovite will feel that a major hardship has been removed from his existence. Then, of course, everyone will be rationed by his pay envelope, as is the case in other countries; but the long queues and the irregular shortages of this or that product will presumably be a thing of the past.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Settlement By Goods

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor editorial of January 9, entitled "Debts, Tariffs—and Gestures," it is asserted that even in the absence of lower United States tariffs and of freer admission of the debtors' goods into this country, the debtor governments, if they really wish to pay the outstanding war debts, may find ways to "get around" the transfer difficulty. It is proposed that, "for instance . . . Britain could pay something with American securities held in Britain."

Is it not extremely improbable that the British Government holds such securities? And even could a fraction of one single installment be paid by this medium, is it proposed that such privately held bonds be commandeered from the owners?

There is no common international currency. Internationally speaking, gold's only legitimate function is the adjustment of the relatively small overlappings of trade requirements between countries. The effect of the misuse of gold for bulk "payments," in exchange for goods shipped by one nation, is to dislocate world economic machinery and deflate commodity prices everywhere.

As justly stated in the concluding paragraph of the editorial mentioned, the United States might "facilitate" debt collection by lowering tariffs and admitting more freely the debtors' goods. Should it not be clearly seen, however, that apart from such "facilitation" there exists no sound or ultimate way in which nation can pay nation?

Britain received no cash from the United States. It would have been a sheer impossibility for America to lend abroad the sums in question. These sums were distributed to Americans inside America. But America has been virtually asking that Europe send her from overseas United States dollars which have never left home and remain behind her own tariff walls!

On the other hand, commercial transactions wherein one party at least is not a sovereign or currency-issuing entity are in an entirely different field; or, rather, they would be had not that field of normal commercial intercourse been disrupted and distorted by the post-war aberration of war-debt collection in cash.

One of the most serious effects of this aberration is that it has caused a red-herring trail to be drawn across the topic of commercial morality, the man in the street being ignorant of the profound differences between war debts and peace debts and between intergovernmental debts and private debts.

ERNEST F. BARRY.

Boston, Mass.

[Editor's Note.—The statement that "Britain could pay something with American securities held in Britain" assumed neither that the British Government owns such securities nor that it should commandeer them. It could buy them—perhaps with the equalization fund it has bought some—with pounds in Britain and sell them in the United States for dollars which could be applied on the war debts. Estimates of the value of such holdings run up to more than $1,000,000,000, certainly far more than "a fraction of one single installment."]

Greed Basis of Depression

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Mr. E. L. Gaines, in a recent issue of the Monitor, has set forth clearly the cause of our depression and has suggested a constructive plan to meet it. Certainly it is better than anything that our leaders of industry and finance have yet proposed. They have given us much talk on gold standards, inflation, etc., but they have yet to acknowledge that it was their own system of unlimited profits and practically unlimited interest on money, together with greed, that was the cause of our depression. Mr. Gaines says, "Universal and continuous employment would go far toward eliminating crime and preventing development of criminal instincts." I know of two individuals who are serving prison sentences after having been laid off from work for over a year. Of course, material prosperity will not solve every problem of the human race, but conditions can be made much better than they are now. When the average man who needs a few hundred dollars to tide him over some difficulty has to pay from 30 to 200 per cent interest in order to use money, it seems to me that things are not just right. Mr. Abbot's article on interest in Wednesday's Monitor is pertinent to this subject.

K. G. L.

Allen Park, Mich.

Conservative Canada

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The letter signed, H. J. Gallagher, appearing in the Monitor of January 23 is in the main correct, but there are a few errors which should be rectified:

(1) Judges are not compelled to live outside their jurisdiction. The judges in Toronto at present have, generally speaking, always lived here.

(2) Judges are appointed by the Governor-General in Council for the Government, not the "Government-General," as stated.

(3) Our banking system is quite safe, as stated, but it comprises a hierarchy. Banks may issue paper money up to full value of paid-up capital without putting up a cent to the Government. After that they can issue dollar for dollar on gold or government securities, which bear interest.

(4) I do not know of any locality where free power is supplied.

(5) A number of stock brokers are serving terms in the penitentiary at present for fraud.

(6) Prohibition in this Province was not enforced, or it would have been a success. The Conservative Party, who brought it into being, were the first, under new leadership, to plaster it with mud, and so mesmerize the public, that it was annulled, largely by foreign vote.

(7) Divorces: There is a divorce court now in Ontario, and it is not tedious, nor difficult, to get one, with sufficient reason.

CHARLES HUDSON.

Toronto.

Steel Works at Middlesbrough

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Permit me to correct an inadvertent error in your issue of November 21, in which you published an attractive photograph made in the works of Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., iron and steel manufacturers. The caption refers to the works as in Sheffield, while they are actually located at Middlesbrough in Yorkshire.

G. E. C.

London.